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THE NEW MEXICAN.

MANDERFIELD & TUCKER, "Tell my children to support the Constitution and the laws."—Douglas. Publishers.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING

In the "*New Mexican*," published at Santa Fe, New Mexico, by MANDERFIELD & TUCKER.

For each square, first insertion - - $1 50
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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 35 and 36 Levee,

LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

HARDWARE.

WILSON, BRACE & CO.,

Corner Second and Delaware Streets,

LEAVENWORTH, - - - KANSAS.

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE.

We give particular attention to the trade of New Mexico. Dealers can be certain of finding in our stock a complete assortment of

HARDWARE,
TOOLS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

And everything in our line adapted to their trade, Prices guaranteed as low as in eastern cities, with the addition of freight only.

JAMES P. APPLEGATE,

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TIN AND SHEET IRONWARE.

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Silver Plated & Brittania Ware,

TABLE CUTLERY, LOOKING GLASSES AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

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No. 19 Delaware St, Leavenworth, Kansas.

JONES & STUTSMAN,

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Manufacturers and dealers in

PARLOR, OFFICE AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE,

68 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kansas.

☞ Factory corner of Main and Short Streets.

THOMAS CARNEY. THOS. C. STEVENS.

CARNEY & STEVENS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Corner Delaware street and Levee

LEAVENWORTH, - - KANSAS.

Established 1856.

HERSHFIELD & MITCHELL,

Wholesale and Retail,

Watches, Diamonds Fine Jewellry,

Watchmaker's Tools and Materials.

45 Delaware Street, Leavenorth, Kansas.

☞ Watches repaired by experienced workmen.

B. FLESHER & CO.,

Wholesale and retail dealers in fancy and staple

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS.	DRY GOODS.
Hosiery	Prints
Gloves,	Domestics,
Hoop Skirts,	Pant Stuffs,
Corsets	Ladies Shoes
Embroideries	Damasks
Handkerchiefs	Linens
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W. C. LOBENSTEIN,

Dealer in

WOOL,

HIDES,

LEATHER,

COLLARS,

HAMES,

WHIPS, ETC., ETC.

South-east corner of Cherokee and Third streets, Leavenworth, Kansas.

STAAB & BRO.,

Wholesale and retail dealers

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

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BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, CARPETS,

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.

SANTA FE, - - - - NEW MEXICO.

We have just received one of the largest and most extensive stocks of goods ever brought to this market, which we now offer to the public at rates that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Persons wishing to purchase by wholesale, will find to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Z STAAB & BRO

2 24.

S. B. ELKINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

Will practice in all the Courts of Law and Equity in the Territory. Prompt attention given to the collection and prosecution of claims.

REFERENCES—R. Campbell & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. R. Bernard, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Bernard, Westport, Mo.; A. P. Warfield, Westport, Mo.

CHICAGO, April 13th—The National Johnson Committee, of which Montgomery Blair is President, publish a lengthy address in the National Intelligencer of the 11th. They say: "War having been precipitated upon the slavery question, and it having been acquiesced in by the vanquished, nothing more should be demanded." The argument proceeds upon the idea that a quasi rebellion of a portion of the New England States in 1812 did not involve the people of that section in pains and penalties for having adhered to the enemy and to a certain extent giving them aid and confort. So also the Southern people should not be prescrib d from like compassion, kindness forgiveness and pardon. But now, the adress proceeds, the tables are turned and there is no such allowance for people of the South, who were under duress while the conspirators were establishing absolute usurpation over them, and while the leading men in both administrations were going out and coming in at Washington they were both united in negotiating with that usurpation to acknowledge peace and amity with it as the result of manifest and accomplished revolution, and this was confirmed by a promise of the President that the United States strongholds in Charleston harbor should be surrendered to that usurpation. Thus leaving the unionists South of the South no alternative but submission to treason [Clear as mud.]

What right now has the National Government to hold these men subject to penalties, for acquiescing in their forced condition, more than it has to hold citizens of Maine liable to punishment after no difficulty after the war was over, in getting represented in Congress. There were no test oaths to exclude them. Indeed, the then condition of the people of Maine was not questioned by our government, further than to draw from the federal courts, the decision that submission to a power that could not be resisted be rendered treasonable acts and justificable. Why should the conspiracy of the Calhoun junto bring greater punishment on its innocent victms than did that of the Essex juntos—its Hartford convention!—the scheme of each was equally criminal to a dissolution of the Union, but the means of the latter were much more invidious, for a foreign force was introduced into the heart of the country, and essentially hostile to our Republican system, and is therefore, no atonement for the calamities which the unfortunate masses of the South have been vested from the despotism, which would never have been put over them had not the treachery and collusion of our National government assisted. Is there nothing in the utter ruin which succeeded invasions by our armies, to plead for justice and generosity to victims of war, guiltless themselves of its provocation?

But now the whole radical party assume the anti Constitutional doctrine that the States put in abeyance by rebellion and usurpation, shall only be recognized when they submit to terms prescribed by Congress. This attains a point at which the Essex Junto aimed. The high living federalists of the North would, at the begining, have taxed the power of the General Government. The whole policy of this aristocratic body of politicians has ever been and is now is the consolidation of the supreme power in Congress that it means to maintain its power in the Government, and its tyranny over the South, by the new use to which the African population are to be converted. Congress is now a revolutionary Convention. The address concludes with a quotation from the President's 22d of February speech, and adopts the motto. "I stand to-day prepared as far as I can to resist these encroachments upon the Constitution and the Government."

The first case under the Civil Rights bill was instituted at Lafayette, Indiana, yesterday. A negro claiming to enforce a contract under it, while the defendant claims the benefit of the State Constitution, and black laws. Judge Gest of the State Circuit Court has the case under advisement, and will probably send it to the State Supreme Court, now in session.

WASHINGTON, April 19,—Post office Department has giving a contract to Holladay's Line to run another overland mail to California via the Smoky Hill route and Denver, the service to be commenced the 15th inst.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: David W. Ballard of Oregon, Governor of Idaho; Richard C. McCormick, Governor of Arizona: Jas. P. L. Carter of Tennesse, Secretary of Arizonia; Moses Hallett Chief Justice, Uriah B. Holloway, Marshal, and Frank Hall, Secretary of Colorado.

Secretary McCulloch has issued a circular declaring Petroleum, Benzine, &c. explosive burning fluids, under the intent of the Steamboat Act of August 30, 1852, and requiring all steam vessels carrying passengers to procure special permit before taking such articles on board.

The President in conversation with Gen. Howard says the peace proclamation has only such scope with reference to the States named therein as his proclamation last August had with reference to Tennessee. It does not suspend the operation of the military law is any of the States, and the Freedmen's Bureau will continue to excercise its accustomed functions. Army officers will remain on duty as its agents, and justice continue to be administered between freedmen and whites by the existing semi-military courts till the Southern States give the former the right to be heard in civil courts in the same manner as the latter. The scope of the proclamation with respect to trials by court martial or commission does not seem well understood by officers high in authority here and elsewhere. The Department commanders of Georgia and Alabama have telegraphed for information on the subject, and it is understood the matter was brought before the Cabinet to-day. The action taken is not known, but there are good reasons for believing the War Department will soon issue circulars of instructions.

Prominent friends of the President say he will enforce the civil rights bill in good faith, quoting the remark that having exercised the constitutional prerogative in passing it, he should feel bound by their action.

These gentlemen express the believe that the President having seen the power of Congress, and with what unity it is sustained by the party, that he will now endeavor to conform his action, so that there may be harmony between them.

Gen. Howard will under a verbal instruction of the President, issue an order to subordinates, apprising them of the passage of the civil rights bill, and instructions and assist in maintaining them.

The House passed a bill this p. m. for the coinage of a new five cent piece composed of copper and nickel, and a trifle larger than the three cent pieces issued last year.

The territories.

The Chicago Times talks more seniibly on the general question of Territories, Territories becoming States, and Western men being western, of any of the Journals we have seen. It says:

"It was known when the enabling act was passed, that there were not half as many people in the Territory as should have been to justify her admission as a state. Two or three years ago the republican party seriously contemplated the admission of several Territories whose sparse populations would habe poorly enabled them to sustain a State Government, but who would have been entitled to equal representation in the Senate with States containing millions of inhabitants. The advantages which a political party may derive from hurring a new State into the Union under certain circumstances are so apparent as to make it imperative that a definite rule concerning the number of inhabitants requisite to admission as a State should be agreed upon by all parties and henceforth observed. An obviously just rule would be that no State should be admitted without a population sufficient to entitle her to one representative in Congress, acording to the rule of apportionment existing at the time of her application.

It may very well be considered if in framing Territorial governments the people may not safely and with advantage be allowed greater privileges than have hitherto been granted teem. Were this done, they would be in no haste to establish a State government. The powers of the Territorial Legislature might be enlarged, and perhaps the selection of judges and Territorial officers other than governors be intrusted to them.—*This would limit the patronage of the* President, save much expense to the General Government, and send the swarm of office-seekers who haunt each President after his inauguration to obtain appointments in the Territories about other business.

It is immaterial whether Colorado had or not *complied with the conditions of the Enabling* act, or whether she had or not voted against the formation of a State government under it. There was a question of good faith to the other States as well as herself to be considered. The subject of equality of representation is daily attracting more attention. We should not be sorry to see an increase of representation from the West in Congress, but we want it to get their fairly, so that we may fairly insist upon a just rule in the formation of the new one which is now demanded. An increase in Western feeling rather than representation is now the pressing want in Washington. Republican Congressmen from all sections are as sycophantic in guarding New England interests as in adopting New England ideas.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The Wisconsin Legislature by a strict party vote, except two Republican members of each branch, adopted resolutions declaring that Senator Doolittle has betrayed the people of Wisconsin and ought to resign.

THE NEW MEXICAN.

MANDERFIELD & TUCKER,
Editors and Proprietors.

SANTA FE, N. M., MAY 4, 1866.

The Constitutional Convention.

In conformity with the acts enacted by the Legislative Assembly of this Territory at its last session, calling a Convention of the people, to meet in this Capital for the purpose of framing a Constitution for a State Government for New Mexico, a considerable number of delegates from the several counties of this Territory met at the Council Chamber at 12 o'Clock M.

Hon. Sydney A. Hubbell, called the Convention to order, and proposed Hon. Miguel E. Pino as President pro-tem of the Convention who was unanimously chosen, and took the chair as such.

Hon. Kirby Benedict proposed Mr Demetrio Perez as Secretary pro tem of the Convention.

Who was unanimously chosen.

Hon. Kirby Benedict proposed M. Pedro Sanchez as Sergeant at arms of the Convention.

Who was unanimously chosen.

Hon. Kirby Benedict, moved that the delegates in attendance, present their credentials.

Which motion was adopted. and the following delegates presented their credentials to wit:

County of Taos—Luis Duran and Esquipula Medina.

County of Mora—José de J. Lujan, and José Mestas.

County of Rio Arriba—Manuel Trujillo, Ygnacio Garcia, Antonio G. Cordova, Antonio Ma. Vigil, José Antonio Manzanares and José Pablo Gallegos.

County of Santa Fé—Anastacio Sandoval R. H. Tompkins, José M. Gallegos, Kirby Benedict, Miguel E. Pino, and Simon Delgado.

County of San Miguel—Cruz Gutierez, Benigno Montaño, and Atanacio Garcia.

County of Santa Ana—Juan Miera and Benigno Ortiz.

County of Bernalillo—Sydney A. Hubbell and W. T. Strachan.

County of Valencia—Mariano Pino, and Manuel Sanchez y Castillo.

County of Socorro—Juan A. Contreras, Estanislao Montoya, Robt. H. Stapleton, and Santiago Gonzales.

County of Doña Ana—Cristobal Ascárate, and Manuel Nevarez.

Hon. Kirby Benedict, moved the appointment of a committee to examine the credentials of the delegates present, and that the Clerk pro tem be authorized to receive the credentials of the delegates that have not presented themselves before this Convention, and deliver the same to the committee for their examination.

While motion was adopted.

The committee appointed consisted of Messrs Luis Duran, José Mestas, Manuel Trujillo, R A. Tompkins, Cruz Gutierrez, Jesus Miera, Sydney A. Hubbell, Mariano Pino, Etanislado Montoya and Cristobal Ascárate.

Mr. R. H. Tompkins, moved that the Convention adjourn until the next day at 10 o'clock a. m. and that the committee be instructed to make their report at the meeting of the Convention.

While motion was adopted, and the Convention adjourned until to morrow Tuesday the 1er day of May 1866 at 10 o'clock A. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 1st 1866.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The roll was called, and a majority of the members being present, the Convention proceeded to the dispatch business.

The proceedings of the previous day, were read and approved.

The committee appointed yesterday, to examine the credentials of the delegates to this Convention, made the following report, to wit:

SANTA FE, N. M. May. 1st 1866.

To the Hon. President of the Convention.

The committee appointed to examine the credentials of the members to this Convention have the honor to report that the certificates are legal, and that the members are entitled to their seats in this Convention.

LUIS DURAN,
Chairman.

The committee also reported, that no other delegates had presented their certificates, but those who appeared yesterday being all in number 31.

Mr. Manuel Trujillo moved the adoption of the report.

Which was adopted

Hon. Sydney A. Hubbell, offered the following Resolution:

"Resolved, that there are a sufficient number of delegates now present, to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and that this Convention will now proceed to make a permanent organization.

Which resolution, after long discussion by Hons J. M. Gallegos R. H. Tompkins, Kirby Benedict and R. H. Stapleton, was withdrawn by Hon. S. A. Hubbell.

Hons. Gregorio Otero of Valencia county. and Francisco Sandoval of Santa Ana county appeared before the Convention, and presented their certificates as delegates to this Convention.

Hon. S. A. Hubbell, moved that said certificates be referred to the same committee who examined the certificates of the other members.

Adopted.

The committee reported, that the certificates had been examined by them, and were legal and it was for the Convention to allow them to take their seats, not having appeared yesterday.

Hon Sydney A. Hubbell, moved that Hons. Gregorio Otero and Francisco Sandoval be admitted as delegates to this Convention.

Which was granted, and they took their seats.

Hon S. A. Hubbell moved to adjourn until 4 o'clock P. M.

Agreed to and this Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment

The roll was called, and all the members being present, the Convention proceeded to take steps, for its permanent organization.

Hon. S. A. Hubbell moved that there being no quorum present, and the being no prospect to obtain a majority of delegates from the several counties, but thirty-three having as yet made their appearance, that the convention adjourn sine die.

After some remarks in regard to the prejudicial conduct towards the community by some persons whose efforts have been exerted to embarrass the progress and advancement of this people, the thanks of the convention were tendered to the Miguel E. Pino president protem., and to the acting officers of the same, for their good disposition in assisting this convention to comply with the intents of the law under which they have met in this capital.

Thanks were also tendered to Hon. W. F. M. Arny, secretary of the Territory, for his kindness in furnishing this convention with stationery. etc., for the use of its members.

The motion to adjourn was put, and the convention adjourned sine die.

MIGUEL E. PINO,
President pro tem.
DEMETRIO PEREZ,
Secretary.

☞We publish the following two articles in regard to a boy stolen by Indians whose father is now residing in New York, and who naturally feels a deep interest in the solution of the question involved in the case. If any of our citizens know anything about the case which will determine the parentage of this boy they will please communicate it to Hon. W. F. M. Arny, Santa Fé, New Mexico, who will at once communicate it to the anxious father:

YORKVILLE, N. Y., March 26, 1866.

To his Excellency, the Governor of N. M.:

Sir—Permit me to lay before your Excellency the following facts regarding a son of mine who disappeared in the Gallinas mountains, N. M., on the 22d of May, 1857, supposed to be kidnapped by some prowling Indians.

At that time I was a sergeant in Co. "E" 8th U. S. Inf., at Fort Stanton, N. M., and was ordered with the company to Santa Fé, and two months after we were ordered to take post permanently at Fort Marcy, by Gen. Garland, then commanding that department. Capt. Sprague commanding Co. "E" 8th U. S. Inf., ordered up our company property with a few men and the married women (5 in number) of the non-commissioned officers of the company, who remained behind at Fort Stanton, to rejoin us at Santa Fé. They started under charge of Lieut. Milton Coggswell and while stopping to "noon" on the 2nd of May, 1857, at a spring in the Gallinas mountains.

My son was captured while gathering wild flowers in the vicinity of the camp. Search was made for him for weeks and months without effect. The boy at the time of his disappearance was two years, eleven months and sixteen days old. Since that time I have heard nothing of him until I saw an article in the papers here copied from the St. Louis Democrat, stating that a white boy escaped from the Sioux Indians on the Republican river and succeeding in making his way to Mound station, Colorado Territory, and was taken charge of by Lieut. Thos. E. Sellee, 13th Mo. Cavalry then commanding the troops at that post, who immediately advertised the matter with a description of the boy in the St. Louis Democrat. As the description tallied exactly with my lost boy, I proceeded immediately to Quincy, Ills., where the boy was reported to be, where. I had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with him. I think that he is my son but cannot swear to his identity. He told me that a Sioux chief named "Big John" was his big chief; that a Mr. Bouve, an Indian trader is well known in the tribe; that he was called "Johnnie" * in the tribe; he could speak but very few words of English when he came his escape; He don't know anything of his parents or how long he has been with the Indians, but a he says "a great many snows, dont' know how many." There is a striking family likeness between him and my other children. I had no mark on him and consequently have no means of identifying him unless your Excellency will help me by obtaining from this Mr. Bouve, the trader, or else from "Big John," the Sioux chief, the date and place of the boy's capture.

I have no doubt there are several citizens of Santa Fé who recollect the loss of my boy, for I was stationed there nearly three years after the said occurrence.

Most respectfully requesting that you will aid me in this matter,

I am, most respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
NICHOLAS O'CONNELL.

* My sons name was John Hubert O'Connell.

Lieutenant Thomas E. Sallee of Company C, thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, communicates to The St. Louis Democrat the following deeply interesting statement, from Mound Station, Colorado Territory:

On the 27th of November, 1865, a small boy, supposed to be about twelve years of age, of rather dark complexion, black hair and black eyes, came into a ranche (near Mound Station of the overland stage line running from Atchison, Kansas, to Denver City, Colorado), about one hundred and seventy miles east of Denver. He could speak very little plain English, but by signs could be easily understood. I (being in command of the military at Mound Station), on hearing of his arrival, immediately brought him to my station. He is now here, and is learning to talk very fast. He informs me that the Sioux Indians have had him captive for many years, but he don't know how many. He don't know anything about his parents, but supposes they were killed by the Indians at the time of his capture. He neither knows his name or where he was captured.

He left the Indians on the 24th inst., eighty miles South of this place, on the Republican River, 3,000 in number. He luckly made his escape on a pony, but running his pony to death on the first night, he was then compelled to take it afoot for three days arriving at the ranche on the evening af the 27th. All that he had to eat after leaving the Indian until he arrived at the ranch, was one crow that he found dead, and a piece of a dead ox. He says that the Sioux Indians have two white women and several negroes captive now. He is a good looking and intelligent youth.

I take this method or informing the public of the unknown's whereabouts. We are now under marching orders, and will march to St. Louis, Missouri. to mustered out soon. I think we will be in St. Louis between the 1st and 15th of January, 1866. I will bring the boy with me. and if any of his relatives (should he have any) see this, and come and identify him, they can have him, not. I expect to take him home with me, to Mercer County, Missouri, and educate mim. All editors who see this will please let it find room in their columns.

Generals mustered out.

The following general of volunteers are mustered out of the service to take effect April 20, 1866:

Major Generals Samuel R. Curtis, Francis Fessenden, Benj. H. Grierson; Brig. General's Thomas W. Sherman, James B. Bicketts, Wm. S. Ketchum, James H. Carleton, John C. Robinson. Henry Prince, Geo J. Greene, H. L. Hunt, Alfred Sully, Thos. G. Pitcher, Frank Wheaton. John S. Mason, R. B. Ayres, H. H. Sibbley, Patrick E. Connor, A. Ames, John B McIntosh, John W. Turner, Emery Upton, Wm. Bartlett James A. Haskin, J. M. Herris Lew B. Parsons, Louis D. Watkins.

☞The constitutional convention met in this city on Monday last. There was but a small attendance of delegates from the various counties only thirty-three out of seventy-eight. There being no quorum present. the convention adjourned sine die. The proceedings we publish for the information of the masses.

☞Demetrio Perez. Esq., secretary of the constitutional convention, has our thanks for a copy of the proceedings of that body.

Commissioners Sale.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the judge of the District Court for the county of Santa Fé Territory of New Mexico, special commissioner to sell certain goods wares and merchandise, attached at the suits of Z. Staab & Brother and S. Seligman & Brother which property is situate in the town of Limitar in said Territory.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that I will in obedience to said appointment, on Monday the 21st day of May A. D. 1866, in the said town of Limitar, between the hours of 10 a. m and 5. p. m. of said day proceed to sell certain goods wares and merchandize, consisting of groceries, Liquors, Dry goods, Hardware &c. at public auction for cash, and will continue said sale from day to day, until the whole of said stock of goods wares and merchandize shall have been sold; and hold the proceeds thereof to abide the final judgement of said District court in said causes, in conformity with said appointment and order of the said judge of the said District court.

This 2d day of May 1866.

ADOLF SELIGMAN,
Special Commissioner.

MILLWRIGHTS.

Chas. Deutscherman and F. Stindt recommend themselves to the public as millwrights.

Address post office box No. 1, Santa Fé, New Mexico. 4-10-3m

SPEIGELBERG BROS.,

IMPORTERS

and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

MERCHANDIZE,

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Queensware, etc., etc. 2-19-1y.

W. W. GRIFFIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

2-36-tf

CABINET MAKING.

The undersigned at his well known shop opposite Joseph Hirsch's building and a few doors west of Perea & Co.'s store, continues to manufacture out of the best material and in the most improved styles all descriptions of household furniture such as

BUREAUS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASH STANDS,
TABLES,
SOFAS,
SIDEBOARDS, etc., etc.

UNDERTAKER'S WORK

Done in the best manner and with the utmost dispatch.

House Carpentering

In all its branches receives prompt attention, and executed by the best mechanics in the country.

ALL WORK WARRANTED

And if satisfaction is not given no charge will be made for the work.

Santa Fe, Nov. 4, 1864. SIMON FELGER.

WM. WHITE

DEALER IN

Merchandize & Provisions

On hand and for sale:

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
FLOUR,
BACON,
SALT,
GROCERIES ETC.

HOT SPRINGS.

Ojo Caliente Hot Springs, 30 miles S.W. of Taos and 50 W. of N. of Santa Fé.

Having leased and commodiously fitted up in all respects the above named place of resort—now so well and favorably known for the great and effective curative properties of the springs—we are prepared to receive and entertain, at very moderate charges, any and all persons who may patronize us for the benefit or recovery of their health. Those preferring to board themselves may purchase the necessary provisions, &c., at the store connected with the establishment. DUGGAN & HOLCOMB.

HOT SPRINGS,

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO,

The undersigned having taken possession of the Las Vegas Hot Springs and fitted them up in first rate style, is now prepared to accomodate a large number of visitors. The wonderful effects of these Springs in curing Syphilitic and kindred diseases, Scrofula, Cutaneous diseases, Rheumatism, etc., etc., is too well known in this territory to need description here. Pleasure seekers will find this an elegant place of resort.

The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords.

3 15 tf JOHN B. WOOTEN.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

J COB KRUMMECK, Druggist.

SANTA FE, - - NEW MEXICO.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected assortment of

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDECINES, PAINTS,
OILS, DYE-STUFFS,
TRUSSES, BRUSHES,
COMBS, PERFUMERY,

Fancy Articles, etc.

Also pure liquors for medical purposes, and a large assortment of all the leading

PATENT MEDICINES.

Patronage is solicited, and the public can rely upon getting a good article at a fair price.

☞Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded. 4-4-1y

BYERS & ANDREWS,

Dealers in

Gold and Silver Watches

of all descriptions.

Fine Diamond, American & Mexican

J E W E L L R Y,

FANCY GOODS, PLATED WARE, etc.,

.....

We now offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods in our line ever brought to this market. Having long experience in the business, and our purchases being made in person from the largest and most reliable houses in the Eastern cities we are confident that all goods sold by us will give satisfaction. The following list comprises, in part, goods constantly on hand add for sale by us.

Gold Hunting Levers, American, English and Swiss; Gold Chronometers; Silver Hunting Levers, American, English, and Swiss; Cold and Silver Vest and Guard Chains; Diamond Rings and Pins, single stone and cluster; Tea Setts; Breakfast and dinner castors; Fruit and Cake Baskets; Syrup Pitchers; Butter Dishes; Goblets, Cups, Napkin Rings; Spoons tea and table, Forks Violins, Guitars, Banjos Tamborines; Violin, Guitar, Harp and Banjo Strings; Violin tail pieces, Bridges, Screws & Rosin; Colts, Derringer's and Sharpe's Pistols, Fine Pocket Cutlery, Bowie Knives, best quality Gold Pens all sizee; Pistol Belts and Holsters, Fine Meerschaum Pipes, Perfumery, Spectacles, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, etc.

.....

With the above combined facilities for business we have

DENTAL OPERATIONS,

Under the supervision of Dr. E. Andrews, who is confident of giving satisfaction to all who may desire his services. BYERS & ANDREWS.

2-24-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

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SANTA FE, - NEW MEXICO.

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REFERENCES.

Henry Connelly, Governor New Mexico.
W. F. M. Arny, Secretary Territory of N. M.
Kirby Benedict, Chief Justice.
John Greiner, U. S. Depositary.
Joab Houghton, Associate Justice Sup. Court.
Miguel E. Pino, Probate Judge.
Jose D. Sena, Sheriff of Santa Fe County.
Pablo Delgado, Anastacio Sandoval,
Jacob Krummeck, Wendel Debus,
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2 19 1y

EL NUEVO-MEJICANO.

MANDERFIELD & TUCKER,
Propietarios y Editores.

SANTA FE, DE MAYO, 4. 1866.

Venta por Comisionado.

El infrascrito, habiendo sido nombrado por el juez de la Corte de Distrito por el condado de Santa Fé, Territorio de Nuevo Mejico, Comisionado especial para vender ciertos efectos y mercancias, que fueron embargados segun las demandas de Z. Staab &Bro. y S. Seligman &Bro., cuyas propiedades se hallan Situadas en la plaza del Limitar, en dicho Territorio Por lo tanto, doy noticia, que en obedien cia a dicho nombramiento, procederé á vender dichos efectos y Mercancias, el Lunes dia 21 de Mayo A D. 1866, entre las horar de las 10 de la mañana y las 5 de la tarde de dicho dia en la plaza del Limitar. Dichos efectos y mercancias consisten de Abarrotes, Licores, generos, Ferreteria etc., cuales se venderán en Venta publica por dinero al contado, y dicha venta continuará de dia en dia, hasta que el total de dichos efectos y Mercancias sean vendados, y se saque de los productos la suma requerida para cumplir la adjudicacion de dicha Corte de Distrito en dichas causas segun el nombramiento y orden del dicho juez de la Corte de Distrito.

Hoy 2 de Mayo de 1866.

ADOLF SELIGMAN.
Comisionado Especial.

A los ciudadanos de Nuevo Mejico.

CONCUIDADANOS:—En cuanto me habies honrado con vuestra confianza por el presente, con haberme confiado los intereses del Territorio de Nuevo Mejico en el Congreso de los Estados Unidos, espero que me considerareis afuera de mi deber, en dirijiros sobre un asunto de interes publico, el cual parece que ocupa vuestra seria atencion y que envuelve las consideraciones mas importantes relativas á vuestro futuro.

Hé observado, con satisfaccion, el movimiento que habies hecho, por medio de vuestros representantes en la Legislatura, en favor de un gobierno de Estado, y espero fervorosamente que la vez del pueblo, en donde permanece el poder soberano, ratificará pronto y cordialmente los pasos iniciativos que han sido tomados, y que en adelante han de ser proseguidos, en favor de ese objeto importante.

Es natural que un pueblo proceda con precaucion en el cambios de su forma de gobierno, y mas especialmente cuando este envuelve un aumento de los gastos. Es un acto de prudencia y de sabiduria el proceder en una materia como esta con circunspeccion, pero aun, el asunto debe de considerarse con calma y sin preocupacion y cuando se ve que el cambio ofrece ventajas, debe ser pronto é intrepidamente adoptado.

El unico argumento que los contrarios á un gobierno de Estado pueden usar contra esa medida, es que atraerá sobre el pueblo un aumento de la tazacion, pero, en su zelo para fracasar el movimiento, sin duda es presentaran ese mal en su peor aspecto, mientras, que al contrario, tendran mucho cuidado en no mostraros las ventajas que tal vez procederan del cambio contemplado en vuestra forma de gobierno.

Nadie pone en duda que un gobierno de estado será atendido con algun aumento de los gastos; pero, este aumento, en si mismo, será pequeño, y disminuirá en menos que insignificancia, cuando se encuentre con la corriente de la prosperidad y riquezas que dimanará del poder del influjo y de la independencia en que el cambio contemplado trata de avanzar el pueblo de Nuevo Mejico. El aumento de la tazacion apenas pasaria de los gastos de vuestra Legislatura y los sueldos de los empleados publicos que á la presente son nombrados y pagados por los Estados Unidos. Esos sueldos pueden ser moderados y limitados, por la voluntad popular, en tal grado que apenas se sentiria el peso. Como equivalente para la tazacion incidente al aumento de los gastos, tendreis vuestras leyes enteramente bajo vuestro propio dominio, y los actos de vuestra Legislatura no seran sujetos, á revision y abrogacion de una autoridad mas alta, como lo son ahora, y como continuaran, mientras permanesereis en vuestra presente, dependiente condicion politica. Ademas como un equivalente adicional, tendreis el alto privilegio de elijir vuestros propios oficiales, quienes os seran responsables por su conducta, ya quienes podreis remover de su empleo, á vuestro placer cuando fueran infieles, en lugar de estar obligados de mandar vuestras quejas á esta ciudad, en donde se atienden con negligencia é indiferiencia, y frecuentemente menopreciadas.

El derecho mas sagrado y mas caro del hombre libre, es hacer sus propias leyes y elijir sus propios gobernadores. Sin este derecho no hay libertad; porque ningun pueblo es libre, mientras que sus leyes, y los que las administran, estan sujetos á otro y un poder mas alto. A la presente no sois dueños de vuestras propias leyes ni de vuestros propios empleados. Por lo tanto, no sois esencialmente un pueblo libre, sino una comunidad subordinada y dependiente, gobernada, no por medio de vuestra propia voluntad, sino por el placer ó capricho de hombres que residen distante de vuestros, limites, quienes, en sus actos publicos hacia vosotros, son algunas veces gobernados por influjos individos, y raras veces obran con debido conocimiento de vuestra verdadera condicion y de vuestras necesidades.

Vuestro Gobernador quien administra las leyes bajo las cuales vivis, y vuestros jueces, quienes deciden sobre vuestros derechos en los tribunales de justicia, y en cuyas manos permanecen las cuestiones importantes de la vida y de la muerte, son ahora elijidos por personas que jamas han pisado vuestro suelo, que ignoran el caracter de vuestro pais, las necesidades del pueblo, y que carecen de ningun interes especial en vuestro bien-estar. Consecuentemente, os despachan hombres, frecuentemente para ejecer autoridad sobre vosotros, quienes son indignos de sus posiciones, y la conducta oficial de quienes es varias veces contraria con los intereses publicos, con los derechos particulares, y con el bien-estar de la sociedad. La historia del Territori dé Nuevo Mejico se ha entristecido y manchado en demasiados ejemplos de esa naturaleza. No obstante que varios de los empleados que han sido mandados de Washington para que os sirvan, han sido capaces, honrados y fieles, la preponderancia ha sido al contrario, y vuestro Territorio tiene que reflexionar sobre una historia, llena de mala conducta oficial y de abatimiento, por lo cual no habia remedio ninguno sino en una apelacion á las autoridades aqui, en donde los oficiales delincuentes generalmente tenian avogados y amigos suficientes para sostenerlos en oposicion á vuestras justas quejas.

Por la ley que organizó vuestro Gobierno Territorial, vuestra legislacion local está bajo la suspension y dominio del Congreso de los Estados Unidos, y todas vuestras leyes, de las mas altas á las mas insignificantes, estan sujetos á ser revocadas por esa autoridad. No podeis pasar ninguna ley que no este sujeta á esa revision y abrogacion. Las leyes que refieren al periodo de la convocacion de vuestra legislatura, la eleccion de vuestros oficiales territoriales, vuestros jueces de pruebas, alguaciles condestables, y otros los demas oficiales, estau sujetos á ser revisados y abrogados por el Congreso. Aun hasta las leyes que os pareceran propias redactar para la mantencion de seminarios, escuelas iglesias, é instituciones benevolentas, y para la regulacion de vuestros asuntos domesticos eatan sujetos á ese poder, sobre el cual no teneis ningun poder, y al que teneis que someteros con entero desamparo y dependencia.

Bajo un gobierno de Estado toda esta autoridad recae sobre nuestras propias manos. Vuestras leyes, serian nuestras propias leyes, sujetas á ser modificadas, enmendadas y abrogadas unicamente por vuestra propia voluntad. Vuestros empeos serian de vuestra propia creacion, y vuestros oficiales de vuestra propia eleccion. Entonces no seriais atormentados por la introduccion de politicos, quienes tal vez ya habrian acabado su carrera en los estados, y quienes esperan halla un campo nuevo y propio en aventuras politicos en vuestros medios. Vuestras leyes, decretadas en el libro de estatutos, como la ley del pais, hasta que fuere vuestro placer cancelarlas, y en su decretacion no os interesariais en saber, si habian de dar gusto á un cuerpo de hombres, adjudicando sobre ellas, miles de millas de los saiones en donde fueron decretadas. De esta manera adquirireis los atributos de hombres libres, y ascendereis á la dignidad de un pueblo soberano, cuya unica regla de accion seria su propia voluntad soberana, y cuyas leyes y derechos no estarian sujetos, ni al capricho, ni dominio de un poder superior é irresponsable, como lo son ahora.

Vuestra presente condicion, es peculiar y anómala. Vivis bojo un gobierno republicano, y aun con uno poblacion de cien mil almas, que os entitularia á ser admitidos como un Estado á la Union, no teneis representacion en la legislacion del Gobierno. Teneis un Delegado de vuestra propia eleccio, pero este no es, en ningun sentido verdadero, un representante legislavtio. No posee ningun caracter mas alto que el de un mensajero, portando de vos á la capital del Gobierno, una historia de vuestra condicion, sufrimientos y necesidades. No posee niuguna vez en la decision de ninguna cuestion que concierne vuestros intereses, porque no está entitulado á un voto. Está completamente impotente y desvalido para todo, menos el decir lo que necesitais y deseais. Con una poblacion mas grande que á lo menos uno si no dos de los Estados de la Union, el Nuevo Méjico, no tiene en el Congreso de los Estados Unidos, un solo voto que dar sobre la mas simple cuestion de legislacion. Un gobierno Territorial se intenta como una condicion de tutoria y no como una permanete organizacion politica. Se ha propuesto como un criadero de una comunidad infautil; y la teoria es que, tan pronto como su poblacion aumenta suficientemente en numero, y en seguridad propia, para el desarrollo de los recursos del pais que habitan, se han de levantar de la condicion de la dependencia á la dignidad é importancia de un Estado en la Union federal. Pero con todo el Nuevo Mejico se ha contentado en permanecer sin voz y sin poder en los consejos de la nacion, mientras que su poblacion y sus recursos materiales le hubieran entitulado á un lugar envidiable en la familia de Estados.

La historia de los gobiernos territoriales, nos enseña que hasta que un territorio no sale de su condicion de tutoria y dependencia, y entra en la posicion dominante de un Estado de la Union, los reclamos de su pueblo, no son hasta entonces debidamente considarados, ni sus derechos adecuadamente reconocidos. El desprecio y la injusticia es su suerte, hasta que esa hora de salvacion llega. Tal ha sido la triste porcion del Nuevo Méjico. Su historia ha sido verdaderamente una de sufrimientos y de olvido. Los Indios han vagado casi sin interupcion por nuestros campos, y no ha havido ninguna seguridad para la vida y la propiedad en ninguna parte dentro de sus limites, esceptos en las poblaciones, y aun alli su pueblo no ha estado libre de sus invasiones sangrientas y predatorias. Vuestros valles hermosos y fertiles, cultivados y fomentados por la mano de la industria, producirian riquezas inmedidas, y prosperidad infinita, muestras que al contrario han permanecido despoblado é infrutuosos, y vuestros rebaños y manadas han sido arrojados delante la juria del salvaje como las ojas de los bosques son arrebatadas por el soplo de la tempestad. Ningun alivio ha llegado al rescate en la hora de vuestra necesidad, ni ninguna indemnizacion ha seguida la senda de vuertros males. El gobierno parece aun haberse ensordecido á vuestros gritos por auxilios contra la mano de la devastacion, y ha rehusado completamente oir vuestras demandas de alivio. Vuestros gritos por auxilio y vuestras demandas por alivio han permanecido sin responderse y sin oirse, porque no habeis tenido ningun medio frente por donde espresaros. La debil voz de vuestro delegado ha pasado como el viento ocioso. El no puede mandar; apenas, rogar y suplicar. El y aquellos quien él representa son considerados como niños y menores de edad, quienes nos paseen ningunos derechos los cuales los miembro del Congreso estan obligados á respectar, y cualquier cosa, que se le conceda á su solicitud, se concede puramente como favor, y no como derecho. En esta atitud humillante el Nuevo Mejico se encuentra con sus cien mil almas, á las puertas del Congreso, humildemente suplicando por aquella proteccion y alivio, que, como Estado de la Union, podia abiertamente y con buen exito demandar. Con sus dos Senadores, seria el igual á cualquier otro Estado de la Union, en el suelo del Senado, y con su miembro en la Camara de Representantes, revestido con el derecho de votar, como tambien la facultad de hablar, su vez seria oida y sus reclamos respectados.

Los Estados de Minnesota, Oregon y Kansas sufrieron igualmente de olvido é injusticia, mientras en el estado territorial, y su esperencia fué, la de depredaciones sin alivio, y males sin indemnizacion, hasta que saltaron de la oscuridad á la luz, de la robustez, descartandolas inbecilidades de un gobierno territorial, y apropiandose los atributos saludables y poderosos de un Estado. En aquel tiempo los Indios vagaban sus llanos con impunidad, desparramando la devastacion por todas partes en redondo, y el brazo protector del gobierno se invocaba en vano. Entonces las demandas por indemnizacion, por las depredaciones de los Indios, se hacian, nomas para ser despreciados y achusados. Ahora la mano del salvage ha sido reparada dentro de sus limites, y se les han pagado á sus habitantes millones de pesos, para satisfacer sus reclamos por la destruccion de su propiedad y por la devastacion de sus hogares.

El Nuevo Mejico no tiene mas que seguir sus ejemplos, para esperimentar esos resultaos felices. Entonces recivirá del gobierno aquella proteccion, que contribuirá á la seguridad de la vida y de la propiedad dentro de todos sus limites. Sus campos hermosos entonces enflorecerán con las frutas de la industria, sus cerros entonces revelaran sus riquezas escondidas, y toda la tierra brillará con la alegria de la prosperidad y de la paz la mano de la justicia será entonces estendida á su pueblo que ha sido despojado de sus posesiones por el indio desordenado y rapaz, y se haran esfuerzos, y no en vano,

para el arreglo de sus justos, aunque por largo tiempo diferidos reclamos.

Cuando el Nuevo Mejico se presente con su constitucion, como el titulo de su Independencia y soberania, ratificada y sellada por la voz de su pueblo, las puertas de la Union le seran abiertas de par en par, y será recivido cordialmente en la familia de los Estados. Será ocacion importantisima. Será dia por largo tiempo de acordarse por aquellos que han simpatizados con sus sufrimièntos y que han llorado sus penas. Señalará una epoca en su historia, la cual separará sus alegrias de sus pesares y sus esperanzas de sus temores. Será un dia festivo, en el cual sus penas y tribulaciones seran consignadas á la tumba del pasado. y su futuro será iluminado por el arco iris de la promesa. Quien, que ama el nuevo, no siente su corazon palpitar con fuerza y vigor, cuando se contempla el prospecto de su adelantamiento y exaltacion! Quien, que esté ligado con el por los vinculos de nacimiento de parentesco y de amor, no se regocija cuando reflexiona sobre su triste pasado, y luego contemplado su paz y gloria venidera! Quien pudiera ser tan ingrato, tan inhumano hasta el empeñarse, por medio del grito cobarde de "tazacion" para empedir su marcha para ese futuro! El que de tal manera retardare su progreso, ó es amigo estraviado ó enemigo insidioso, y si sus consejos triunfaren, consiguira unicamente en desviar al Nuevo Mejico de la senda brillante en la cual está para entrar, al triste camino de sangre y devastacion en el cual sus pies ya se han cansado, gastado y lacerado.

Con esperanzas de que todos nos reuniremos sin referencia ninguna á las relaciones personales ó partidarias pasadas, en esta obra pe patriotismo y deber á nuestro pais comun.

Tengo el honor de permanecer
Su obediente servidor
J. FRANCISCO CHAVEZ,

Washington, D. C., Marzo 28, 1866.

COMUNICACION.

Señor Editor del Nuevo Mexicano:—Respetable caballero y Señor mio Aunque no he tenido el honor de ser uno de los subscritores de su estimable periodico, pero estando satisfecho que su fin principal ha cido comunicar anuestro pueblo todas aquellas cosas de la mallor imporcia, por cuya rason no he tenido que bacilar para dirijirme á Vd. considerando que el sunto que deseo, ser publicado no si de mc consideracion que otros para un pueblo laderamente cristiano, y por lo tanto les s co le den un lugarcito en sus apreciables colu s.

Señor Editor, es ebitante sabido la historia sagrada, y por escritores que han ado aconoser al mundo cristiano, las marabias que nan sido hechas entodos los paises cibilisados por aquellas personas felises que han consumido su vida en los desiertos ó montañas mas ororosas; alcansando yor este medio de autoridad y superintendente vida triunfan contra las tentaciones del enemigo comun de las Almas; pero en nuestro territorio con una excistencia de mas detres centuria de año de poblado, jamas abiamos disfrutado el placer de presenciar uno de aquellas casos como el que paso areferir y demaciado estraño en nuestro tiempo.

Una cosa nueva boy anotificarle, es que el dia 10 de abril de 1866, tube la dicha de llegar ala sima del serro del Tecolote aver un benerable anciano solitaria que hace 40 años que esta en esta vida tan rara, y que hase casi tres años que avita en este orroroso serro, entre Leones, Osos, Indios salvajes que son Navajóes, Apaches, y comanches, entre hombres tan Raro y náda conosido vive de una manera que no es tan facil y majinan, el no pide aninguno, y no entra en casa de nadien sin ser yamado, hace decomer cada cuatro dias en el berano, y cada ocho en el inbierno, el no se cienta numca en su cueva su enpleo es: oracion, meditaria y trabajo para sustentarse, recibe cualesquiera que lobisita muy noblemente acada uno el entiende de abogado, y de medicina, y otras ciencias que no es tan facil saberlos pues el es de una familia de los mas onrrados de la Italia entre anacoreta es el mismo que ha salido algunos años ha de los periodicos de Balparaiso, Santiago de chile, vuenos ayres, y del Rio de foncino, ó con el nombre de Juan Maria de Agustino ó Agustiano Solitario del Serro del cubatan de Santa Maribilla de nuestro siglo, que todos los plenipotenciario y diplomaticos hisieron saber ó notificaron asus respectibas naciones de las cuatro partes del mundo, pues es el mismo que ha salido en los periodicon tan honorablemente Amontrial en el Canada, y San Luis Labama y á Kansas, con e nombre de indien pierte, en VVertp. orte en los deciertos estubo tambien seis meses en el gueco de un arbol, y de alli solito paso todo el despoblado desde Kansas asta aqui, el Infierno con movido con todo su arsenel de la maldad contra el dicho cierbo del Señor pues si los antiguos fariscos han sido la primera causa de crucificar nuestro redentor, los nuebos no de no dejaran de haser lo mismo con el dicho solitario como se ha dicho que si ya de 40 años en esta vida entre Tigeres Liones Serpientes y otras bestias de cuatro patas que nunca La recibido el minimo daño, y no hacia de los de dos; este dicho hombre demaciado marabilloso en su vida muy tarde apenas lo emos comosido, y muy pronto tendremos que perderlo no con disgusto de los buenos porque hacido un bien hechor unibersal y como puerto de nuestra Santa Religien y que una, tal vida seria muy interesado saberla para alabar anuestro amable criador marabilloso en sus Santos aprobechos nuestro sia caso la Sordera lo nos engaña ó la malicio prebalese sobre nuestros corazones.

Con el mas profundo respecto soy su obt. S.
ANTONIO MARIA LUCERO.

INCONSTANCIA DEL HOMBRE.

Es el hombre el mas inconstante de los animales, á sí y á ellos dañoso. Con la edad. la fortuna, el interes y la pasion se va mudando. ...Sabe disimular y tener ocultos largo tiempo sus efectos: con las palabras, la risa y las lagrimas encubre lo qne tiene en el corazon: con la religion disfrasa sus designios, con el juramento los acredita. y con la mentira los oculta.—Obedece al temor y á la esperanza; los favores le hacen ingrato, el mando soberbio...En la necesidad es humilde y obediente; y fuera de ella arrogante y despreciador. Se juzga fino en la amistad, y no la sabe guardar. Desprecia lo propio y ambiciona lo ageno. Cuanto mas alcanza, mas desea. Ama en los demas el rigor de la justicia, y en si la aborrece.—SAAVEDRA.

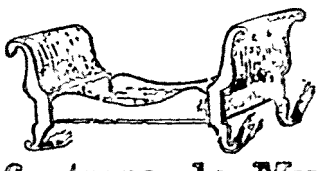
ARDID AMOROSO.

Estándo para rendirse Munich al emperador Conrado III., quien sitiaba en ella á Guelfo, duque de Baviera, las mujeres, que conocieron el rigor con que iban á ser tratados sus maridos, suplicaron al emperador que les permitiera salir con la carga que pudiesen llevar. S. M. I. creyó que no seria esta de consideracion, y dió su consentimiento; pero se sorprendió extraordinariamente, viéndo salir á cada una de ellas con su marido sobre las espaldas enmudeció á vista de este espectáculo, y despues elogió como era justo, la ternura de estas mujeres: perdonó á sus maridos; y aun recibió en su gracia al duque.—DICCIONARIO DE HECHOS Y DICHOS.

Avisamos al Publico.

Por estas presentes abisamos que en el mes de Junio del año pasado de 1865 dimos noticia por la Gazeta de Santa Fé del terreno abrasado en nuestra posecion dentro de ciertos limites que fueron mersenados, y comprados por nosotros, y dentro de los ya espresados limites en la Gazeta de Santa Fé hemos permanecido en pacifica y verdadera poseci n por mas de viente años; Dicha, noticia en aquella fecha fué con el fin de proybir el introducirse en tales limites (aquel aviso descritos) ha hacer colocaciones mineras bajo ningun pretesto, sin preseder antes nuestro consentimiento por escrito, y aprobado por nosotros: Por tanto abisamos de nuevo que todo. y cualesquiera persona ó personas unicas ó en compania que no haya respetado nuestro abiso puesto en la Gazeta (en la citada fecha) los consideramos culpables; y protestamos de nuevo presentarlas en las cortes del Territorio, haciendolas responsables a perder todas las mejoras, y pagar todos los perjuicios por razon de aberlo hecho maliciosamente y á sabiendas pues omite el describir nuevamente los limites por razon de estar bien conosidos por el publico tambien abisamos que estan comprendidas en nuestra posecion y ocupamos personalmente los aguas de los ojos del tuerto y Balverde como al birtiente en donde tenemos nuestra Maquina de bapor y á el ultimo estamos construyendo una grande fabrica, de casa y Hornos de fundir Metales de Cobre, y primeres abribadero, y siembras bajo sus sercados de los ocupante.

JOSE SERAFIN RAMIREZ.
MARIA ANTONIA SANDOVAL de RAMIREZ.



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LAVADERAS, MESAS, SOFAS,
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de la mejor calidad y con la mejor prontitud.

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Reciven atencion pronto en todos sus ramos, y se ejecutan por los mejores oficiales en el pais.

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Y si no se dá satisfaccion no se hará ningun cargo por ninguna obra
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WILSON, BRACE Y CIA.

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LEAVENWORTH, - - - - KANSAS.

Comerciantes por Mayor en

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Damos nuestra particular atencion al trafico de Nuevo Mejico. Comerciantes puedan estarse seguros de hallar en nuestro almacen un surtido completo, de

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UTENCLLIOS DE AGRICULTURA,

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Referencias:

Henry Connelly, Gobernador del Nuevo Mejico.
W. F. M. Arny, Secretario del Territorio del N. M.
Kirby Benedict, Juez de la Corte Suprema.
John Greiner, Depositario de los E. U.
Joab Houghton, Juez Asociado del N. M.
Miguel E. Pino, Juez de Pruebas.
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[From the Congressional Globe.]

ABSENCE OF TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I move to proceed to the consideration of Senate bill No. 32.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. No. 32) to prevent the absence of territorial officers from their official duties. It provides that no person in any Territory now in office, or who may hereafter be in office by appointment of the President, after he enters upon the discharge of his official duties, shall be absent from the Territory of which he is an officer for more than thirty days at any one time, and no leave of absence shall be necessary or granted to any such officer. No officer absent or a longer time is to be entitled to any salary during his absence, and it is to be the duty of the President, upon a willful violation of this law by any such officer, to remove him forthwith from office.

M. JOHNSON. Does that come from a committee? It appears to me to be very stringent legislation that no leave of absence shall be granted.

Mr. BROWN. Does it come from the Judiciary Committee?

Mr. JOHNSON. From the Committee on Territories, I understand.

Mr. ANTHONY. Willful absence is punishable—

Mr. GRIMES. Here it is:

That no person in any Territory now in office or who may hereafter be in office by appointment of the President, after he enters upon the discharge of his official duties, shall be absent from the Territory of which he is an officer for more than thirty days at any one time, and no leave of obsence shall be necessary or granted to any such officer.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is independent of the cause of the absence: the illness of his family may cause him to remain away from his post. It appears to me to be rather stringent legislation.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The object of this bill is to prevent officers of this bill is to prevent officers of the Territories from absenting themselves from the performance of their official duties. I do not know how it may be with the Territories on this side of the Rocky mountains, but on the Pacific coast I know that this has grown into a very great abuse, and in most of the Territories there a very large portion of the territorial officers are absent from their duties. Sometimes the Governor is away, with the secretary, and several of the judges; and in two or three of those Territories they have not been able to have any courts for a year at a time on account of the absence of the judges; and it becomes necessary that the law should require them to remain there where they can attend to the duties of their respective offices.

The first section provides that an officer may be absent from the Territory for thirty days, and it shall not be necessary for him to obtain any leave in order to be absent during that time. It further provides that no leave of absence shall be granted to any officer: and the object of that provision is to prevent these territorial officers from obtaining a leave upon some excuse which may be made to the Department. Now the practice is to send a telegram to some one of the Departments here or to the President asking for leave of absence for six months, generally with the object of visiting Washington or the eastern States, and so far as I know, that leave of absence is generally granted. Some, however, leave and come here not obtain this leave of absence after they arrive here: they come without any leave, and then after they arrive here they apply for a leave of absence and as a general thing it is granted.

I do not see why if a person accepts an office in a Territory—and the applicants are numerous and clamorous for these places—he should not remain there and discharge his duty; but the practice has become almost universal now that as soon as an officer obtains the appointment and enters upon the discharge of the duties of his office and the salary begins to accrue to him, then finding it unpleasant, perhaps, to remain there, he takes occasion to leave to visit Washington, to visit the States and be absent six months or a year from the Territory, and so the people are without any organized government in many cases. This is a particular hardship when the judges of the courts are absent. I do not wish to mention particular Territories or the names of persons, but it is within my knowledge that in several Territories there has been practically no territorial government on account of the absence of territorial officers, and the object of this bill is to require them to remain there.

Mr. JOHNSON. Suppose they do not remain, what is to be done?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then they are to be removed from office by the terms of this bill. If an officer of a Territory is wilfully absent from the discharge of his duties for more than thirty days at any one time, it is made the duty of the President to remove him forthwith from office. He is permitted under this bill to go away and be absent thirty days at any one time, to make a visit any where he pleases, and extend the visit for thirty days; but it is impossible for justice to be administered by the judges of these Territories or the business of the territorial governments to be conducted if the officers there are allowed whenever they see proper to leave and come here to Washington or to the States, because it takes six months or a year generally to perform that journey, and during that time the people are left without any officers to discharge the duties necessary to be discharged for the interest of the people. I am not particular about the phraseology of the bill or about its terms, but I think it is desirable that some such law as this should be passed in order to abolish and remove this abuse.

Mr. GRIMES. I do not know that I understand this bill, but if I do understand it the result will be that if an officer of one of the Territories is now in this city or in New York, or elsewhere outside of the Territory upon business under a permit or a leave granted by a superior officer in this city, and if he has been here thirty days, he is to be turned out of office. It is retrospective.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think not.

Mr. JOHNSON. Or he is to be turned out if he does not get home in thirty days.

Mr. GRIMES. I have no doubt that some thing ought to be done on this subject. I am as conscious as the Senator from Oregon is that great injustice has been done to the people of the Territories by the absence of the territorial officers. I have been informed of cases where the judges have been absent nine months out of the twelve. But it seems to me that this is rather a sweeping law. Suppose the secretary of the Territory of Idaho is instructed by the General Assembly of that Territory to procure the laws of the General Assembly to be printed at the end of the session. He cannot print them in Idaho; he must necessarily come to some of the States. He must supervise the matter, attend to making a critical index, and seeing that the printing of laws is done correctly.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Then he is not absent from his duties.

Mr. GRIMES. He is absent from the Territory, and the provision of the bill refers to absence from the Territory and not to absence from duty. In that case he must be put out of office at once.

Mr. NESMITH. As my colleague has already stated a very great abuse has grown up on account of the absence of officers from the Territories. I think, however, it is mostly confined to judicial officers. I know that judges in Washington and Idaho—and I have heard similar complaints from Montana—have been absent a good deal. But I think the provisions of this bill are a little too stringent. It some times becomes necessary that territorial officers should visit Washington city. I know that a few days ago a dispatch was sent to an officer in Idaho requiring his presence in this city, not on private business but on business connected with the Indian department in relation to treaties. Under this bill, however, notwithstanding the fact that he has been telegraphed for to come to Washington in the discharge of his official duty, he is liable to be dismissed for complying with the order of his superior. I prefer that the bill should limit leaves of absence in some way, and I think that power is tolerably safe where it is lodged now, with the President and heads of Departments. I know they have recently become very stringent in the exercise of the power of granting permission, and have refused leave of absence in several cases. But if this bill is passed in its present form, if an officer is ordered here on duty—and it frequently becomes necessary to order officers of the Indian department here from the Territories—he is not only liable to lose his salary but to be dismissed from his office. I have no objection to the bill if it be confined to judicial officers; but if it is to extend to all territorial officers, I should be glad to see some modification of it, though I admit there has been much cause of complaint on account of the absence of territorial officers from their Territories.

Mr. GRIMES. I hope the bill will be laid over.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am not particular, as I before stated, as to the phraseology employed in this bill, but I am satisfied that if the bill provides that leave of absence may be granted as it is now granted by the President or by the heads of the different Department, the bill will be of little or no value. I do not object to any exception that may be made where an exception may be supposed to be necessary; but so far as I know the applications that are made by these officers are universally granted. There may have been an application denied, but not to my knowledge, and I know that in very many cases officers leave their positons in the Territories and come here to Washington, and then

solicit their friends and those whom they suppose to have influence with the proper Department to apply for leave of absence, and upon application and by importunity this leave of absence is obtained. I think that there ought to be some restriction upon that, so that an officer sending a telegram here to Washington containing some representation that his absence is necessary shall not there upon obtain leave of absence, because the President or the head of a Department may not be advised as to the necessity of his presence in the Territory. The object of the bill is to reach that mischief as well as the othe other, and I concur in that my colleague says that great evil has grown out of the absence of judicial officers from the Territories.

As to the suggestion made by the Senator from Iowa that the secretary might necessarily be absent to attend to the printing of the laws, let me say that may be done, without the presence of the secretary, and is generally done outside of the Territory without his presence to supervise the printing. I am willing if it is desired, that the bill shall go over, and that some amendments, shall be proposed or suggested if Senators are not satisfied with the bill in its present form.

Mr. CONNESS. From one point of view the proposition now before the Senate interests me considerably; it calls my attention to the fact that to a very considerable extent the Territories of the United States are governed by appointees selected in the East from superannuated politicians, men either found unfit at home to fill high public station, or who have been in public statioe and cut no considerable or creditable figure in it. Such men have been very commonly selected and sent as a plague upon the people of the Territories of the United States—a people as a general rule the most virtuous, the most courageous, the most useful in the Republic. They go out frequently from comfortable and compensating industries inspired by the spirit of adventure and by the hope of making new homes in regions offering better inducements for success. They reduce the forest and the wilderness to civilization and use. The are generally men of marked intelligence, fine types of the American character, the men who have taken empire westward and who are now rolling back civilization upon the East, and the very highest type of moral and political philosophy reduced to practice, from the ocean that bounds this continent on the west.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The morning hour having expired it becomes the dury of the Chair to call up the order of the day, being bills reported from the Committee on Pensions, assigned by special order for this day.

Mr. CONNESS. If there is no haste in calling up these bills, I should like to proceed for a few moments.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana. I desire to pass all those bills to-day; there are a great many of them.

Mr. CONNESS. I will say to the Senator that I will not occupy five minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California may proceed by unanimous consent of the Senate.

Mr. CONNESS. I have more than once called attention in the Senate to this practice. The abuses which result from it, and which are sought to be corrected by the bill now before us, arise in a great measure from the fact that the parties selected to govern and hold the high places in the Territories are not selected, as they should be, from the body of those courageous men whom I have described, that go out and pioner that country and undertake its reduction to civilized purposes. I do not expect by any thing that I shall say here to be able to correct this general, as I think, perversion of power and misuse of power; but it is clear that if the selections were made with more care and with more regard to the persons to be governed, namely, the inhabitants of the Territories, the persons in these places would be at home they would not be runing into the cities of the East; they would not be coming back to see their friends, and to exhibit themselves as returned Governors and judges, to be feasted and toasted, and exhibiting rich specmens selected from the ores of those new Territories, talking often very learnedly and very deceptively to the eastern people and the eastern mind about the riches of those countries of which they know little; of which practically, they know nothing.

These, and many abuses like them, would have an end if care was observed in selecting the men who are to govern these people and the men who are to administer the laws among them from themselves. It is not, Mr. President, for the want of talent there that their Governors and administrators of the laws among them are selected elsewhere. We have a case now in point; I think it is worthy of attention. We have sent a soldier out here recently to fill the office of secretary of a Territory in the West. He finally, as the law provides, fills the office of Governor pro tempore during the absence of that functionary. He has given new administration in that Territory; he by his acts has released from confinement men guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and the population, maddened at the absurd pretensions and hung him to the next tree. This is the administration of law that is now going on in one of the Territories!

I hope without extending these remarks, which if time permitted I would do, that some measure of this kind carefully prepared will pass and become a law, and that these gentlemen selected and sent out into these places of honor, and to them frequently of profit, (for some of them go further than legitimate ends in reaching profit,) will be required to make their domicile at least, or yield the offices that in many instances they so discreditably fill.

THE NEW MEXICAN.

MANDERFIELD & TUCKER, Editors and Proprietors.

SANTA FE, N. M., MAY 11, 1866.

Col. Carleton's "Meritorious Services."

The President yesterday (April 24) sent to the Senate the proceedings of the board, composed of General's Grant, Sheaman, Meade and Thomas, which convened at St. Louis last March to recommend brevet appointments to the regular army. The board say if the question was a new one, we would recommend the abolition of the whole system of brevet rank, and substitute in its place some other reward for gallantry in action, such as medals commemorative of event, or to make promotions to vacancies regardless of prior rank. They, however, express a decided opinion that brevet rank should only be confered for distinguished services in the field in the presence of the enemy, and that if meritorious services in non combatants should thus be rewarded there would be great confusion. They recommend twenty officers for brevet rank of Major General's and sixty-six for brevet Brigadiers.

From the above dispatch it would seem that brevets are only to be given for "meritorious services in front of the enemy." As it has been rumored that Lieut. Col. Carleton has been made a brevet Brigadier General, we have been to some pains to examine into his military history and ascertain when and where the "meritorious services in front of the enemy" were rendered that entitle him to this distinction. We find that he distinguished himself at Fort Gibson, where, as we are informed, he did not "*tell the truth* and shame the devil." The "battle of the rocks" could not have been the "meritorious services," and a friend at our elbow suggests that his claims were based upon the "meritoricus services" rendered near Fort Union, sometime in 1853, and which are described as follows in Santa Fé Gazette of that year. Let our readers carefully peruse this glorious record and ask themselves why the War Department persistently ignores services such as Colonol Carleton's, who, as one of his correspondents once wrote, "came (especially) from Heaven for our relief."

Mr. Editor:—I desire to call the attention of the Government, and the people of New Mexico, to the outrages that have recently been committed at Fort Union, by certain individuals wearing the uniform of officers of the army of the United States. The facts are these:

Major Carlton and one Captain ——— have been in the habit of whipping citizens, both Americans and Mexicans, when found near the Fort, for the offence, as they say, of selling liquor to the soldiers. This summary punishment is inflicted without trial; thus incurring the risk of punishing the innocent as well the guilty.

These same worthy individuals a short time since, caused Mr. Joseph Doyle, one of the proprietors of Barclay's Fort, and a gentleman of high respectability, to be driven from the Fort: an outrage that should in no case be submitted to, but especially as the Fort stands upon Mr. Barclay's own land. But, Mr. Editor, I have not yet reached the extent of these outrages About the same time two unfortunate women were found in a cañon about a mile from the Fort, whereupon the brave Major Carlton, with a guard of some ten men, proceeded to arrest these women, took them to the Fort, placed them in the guard-house, where they remained during the night in company with about twenty other prisoners's of the oposite sex. The next morning, these women were taken from prison and flogged, receiving from fifteen to twenty-five lashes each, on the bare back. They were then subjected to the further indignity of having their hair cut close to the head, and drummed around the barracks and off the military grounds.

This last act of gallantry, I and understand, was submitted entirely to Captain ——— who during the whipping received the shrieks of the women with a composure that would have done credit to the days of the Inquisition.

The above is a plain statement of the facts, as detailed to me by Mr. Joseph Doyle and another gentleman, the latter of whom was present and witnessed the whole affair, and upon the authority of these gentleman now submit them to the public.

I wish now, Mr. Editor, to ask if this matter should end here? will our civil authorities suffer such indignities to be perpetrated upon our citizens by men who, although they wear the uniform of officers of the army of the United States can be but little better than savages?—The American gentlemen have always been noted for their respect and kindness to women, and where should we expect to find such a sentiment sooner than with the officers of the army? I believe there are but few of that respectable class of gentlemen, who would be guilty of the outrage I have detailed above: I have therefore named the guilty, that others may not suffer for the wrong committed by them.

Is the civil law in this territory too weak to protect our citizens? If so, let us know it at once that we may adopt some means to protect ourselves. We should at any rate do our duty as citizens: let us see that these men are held amenable to the law; let us by subscription, raise a fund to defray the expenses of prosecution and have them brought before the District Court for Taos county, at the ensuing March term, and I thing a jury of our citizens will give such a report of the case as will, for the future, secure our women from being strips and whipped by such gentlemen as Major Carlton and Captain ———.

C. H. MERRIT,

Santa Fé Feb'y 3, 1853.

We further understand that for the "meritorious services" above described Colonel Carleton was prosecuted in the Taos county court, and fined in the sum of four hundred dollars, and that this judgment, unlike several other which have been obtained against him, was paid!!! Why was not the bill, now before Congress, to protect officers of the army from prosecutions for acts committed "in the discharge of their duty" in force at that time?

☞Col. Brown, formerly of the California volunteers, has been appointed sutler for Fort Sumner, vice La Rue removed. Col. Adams, formerly of a Kansas regiment takes the sutlership at Fort Union. We have also heard the report and hope it may prove correct, that Maj. Cutler, formerly A. A. G. of this department, has received the sutlership at Fort Craig.

☞Mr. Geo. Huth, since his return from the States, has purchased the Pacific Brewery, and is now prepared to fill all demands for a first class article of beer.

☞M. Kayser has removed his stock of goods from the new building of Messrs. Elsberg & Amberg to his old stand in the building of Mr. Blumner near the southwest corner of the Plaza. He has in store a large assorted stock of goods which he promises to sell at lower prices than they can be brought here for from the states. This is a fair offer, and Mr. Kayser is a man who will perform what he agrees. Those merchants who come here to buy goods, as well as those who intend to purchase in the States will do well to call upon Mr. K. and give him a trial.

☞Capt. W. M. Gwynne, Clerk of the District Court for the 1st Judicial District, was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory on the 28th ult., in the place of Samuel Ellison, Esqs., who resigned.

☞Colonel Brown, the newly appointed sutler for Fort Sumner (Bosque Redondo,) and Mr. Jewett arrived in the last stage.

☞Bonifacio Chaves with his train arrived on Thursday from Kansas City. We believe it is the first train of the season.

☞Indians are committing depredations on Red river. We learn that they have killed several persons, and stolen eighty head of cattle from Nasario Gonzales.

☞Maj. Pfeiffer 1st New Mexican Cavalry, is in town. We hope and believe that the report of his being appointed agent for the Utes is correct.

General Canby, at New Orleans, has issued an order explanatory of the President's proclamation. He says it does not suspend martial law, or suits already before military courts.

For Sale.

A first rate Cooking Stove, also a lot of household furniture etc. Apply to.

CHARLEY JEWETT.

Commissioners Sale.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the judge of the District Court for the county of Santa Fé Territory of New Mexico, special commissioner to sell certain goods wares and merchandise, attached at the suits of Z. Staab & Brother and S. Seligman & Brother which property is situate in the town of Limitar in said Territory.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that I will in obedience to said appointment, on Monday the 21st day of May A. D. 1866, in the said town of Limitar, between the hours of 10 a. m and 5. p. m of said day proceed to sell certain goods wares and merchandize, consisting of groceries, Liquors, Dry goods, Hardware &c. at public auction for cash, and will continue said sale from day to day, until the whole of said stock of goods wares and merchandize shall have been sold; and hold the proceeds thereof to abide the final judgement of said District court in said causes, in conformity with said appointment and order of the said judge of the said District court.

This 2d day of May 1866.

ADOLF SELIGMAN,
Special Commissioner.

MILLWRIGHTS.

Chas. D[illegible] and F. Stindt recommend themselves to the public as millwrights. Address post office [illegible] No. 1, Santa Fe, New Mexico. [illegible]

SPEIGELBERG BROS.,
IMPORTERS
and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
MERCHANDIZE,
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Queensware, etc., etc. 2-19-1y.

W. W. GRIFFIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

2-36-tf

CABINET MAKING.

The undersigned at his well known shop opposite Joseph Hirsch's building and a few doors west of Perea & Co.'s store, continues to manufacture out of the best material and in the most improved styles all descriptions of household furniture such as

BUREAUS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASH STANDS,
TABLES,
SOFAS,
SIDEBOARDS, etc., etc.

UNDERTAKER'S WORK

Done in the best manner and with the utmost dispatch.

House Carpentering

In all its branches receives prompt attention, and executed by the best mechanics in the county.

ALL WORK WARRANTED

And if satisfaction is not given no charge will be made for the work.

Santa Fe, Nov. 4, 1864. SIMON FELGER.

WM. WHITE
DEALER IN
Merchandize & Provisions

On hand and for sale:

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
FLOUR,
BACON,
SALT,
GROCERIES ETC.

HOT SPRINGS.

Ojo Caliente Hot Springs, 30 miles W. of Taos and 40 W. of N. of Santa Fe.

Having leased and [illegible] fitted up in all respects the above named place of resort—now so well and favorably known for the great and effective curative properties of the [illegible]—we are prepared to receive and entertain [illegible] at very moderate charges, any and all persons who [illegible] patronize us for the benefit or recovery of their health. Those preferring to board themselves may purchase the necessary provisions, &c., at the [illegible] connected with the establishment. DUGGAN & HOLCOMB

HOT SPRINGS.
LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO,

The undersigned having taken possession of the Las Vegas Hot Springs and fitted them up in first rate style, is now prepared to accomodate a large number of visitors. The wonderful effects of these Springs in curing Syphilitic and kindred diseases, Scrofula, Cutaneous diseases, Rheumatism, etc., etc., is too well known in this territory to need description here. Pleasure seekers will find this an elegant place of resort.

The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords.

3 15 tf JOHN B. WOOTEN.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

J COB KRUMMECK, Druggist,

SANTA FE, - - NEW MEXICO.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected assortment of

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS, DYE-STUFFS,
TRUSSES, BRUSHES,
COMBS, PERFUMERY,

Fancy Articles, etc.

Also pure liquors for medical purposes, and a large assortment of all the leading

PATENT MEDICINES.

Patronage is solicited, and the public can rely upon getting a good article at a fair price.

☞Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded. 4-4-1y

BYERS & ANDREWS,

Dealers in

Gold and Silver Watches

of all descriptions.

Fine Diamond, American & Mexican

JEWELRY,

FANCY GOODS, PLATED WARE, etc.,

.....

We now offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods in our line ever brought to this market. Having long experience in the business, and our purchases being made in person from the largest and most reliable houses in the Eastern cities we are confident that all goods sold by us will give satisfaction. The following list comprises, in part, goods constantly on hand and for sale by us.

Gold Hunting Levers, American, English and Swiss; Gold Chronometers; Silver Hunting Levers, American, English, and Swiss; Gold and Silver Vest and Guard Chains; Diamond Rings and Pins, single stone and cluster; Tea Sets; Breakfast and dinner castors; Fruit and Cake Baskets; Syrup Pitchers; Butter Dishes; Goblets, Cups, Napkin Rings; Spoons tea and table, Forks Violins, Guitars, Banjos Tambourines; Violin, Guitar, Harp and Banjo Strings; Violin tail pieces, Bridges, Screws & Rosin; Colts, Derringer's and Sharpe's Pistols, Fine Pocket Cutlery, Bowie Knives, Best quality Gold Pens all sizes; Pistol belts and Holsters, Fine Meerschaum Pipes, Perfumery, Spectacles, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, etc.

.....

With the above combined facilities for business we have

DENTAL OPERATIONS,

Under the supervision of Dr. E. Andrews, who is confident of giving satisfaction to all who may desire his services. BYERS & ANDREWS.
2-24-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

THOMAS M'DONALD, Proprietor,

SANTA FE, - NEW MEXICO.
3391y

JOHN W. DUNN & CO.,

WAR CLAIM AGENTS,

SANTA FE, - - - - NEW MEXICO.

(Office in the House of Hon. Jose Manuel Gallegos.)

All Claims against the Government prosecuted with success.

We have at Washington our own special Attorney, recognized by the different departments, who transacts business exclusively for us. We can therefore attend to and procure the settlement of all accounts promptly, and without the delay occasioned by sending them to Attorneys at Washington, who have the business of a thousand persons to attend to.

We will prosecute claims against the Government for Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Pay of Volunteers and Militia, Indian depredations, spoliation, claims, for property taken for the use of the Territorial Militia and all classes of claims against the United States Government.

We have had many years experience in this business, and as we receive as soon as published, at Washington, all the laws, decisions and forms relative thereto, we are enabled to complete our business at once, and receive returns as quick as mail facilities of this Territory will allow

JOHN W. DUNN & CO.

REFERENCES.

Henry Connelly, Governor New Mexico.
W. F. M. Arny, Secretary Territory of N. M.
Kirby Benedict, Chief Justice.
John Greiner, U. S. Depositary.
Joab Houghton, Associate Justice Sup. Court.
Miguel E. Pino, Probate Judge.
Jose D. Sena, Sheriff of Santa Fe County.
Pablo Delgado, Anastacio Sandoval,
Jacob Krummeck, Wendel Debus,
R. Frank Green 3-3ltf.

R. H. TOMPKINS,

Attorney at Law

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

Strict and prompt attention will be given to all business in the line of his profession that may be entrusted to him.

C. P. CLEVER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SANTA FE, N. M.

WILL practise in all the Courts of Law an Equity in the Territory.
Prompt attention paid to the collection and prosecution of claims.

MERRIL ASHURST,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

☞ All business entrusted to him in eth line of his profession will be promptly attended to.
OFFICE—Next door to Major Whitall's.
2 19 ly

EL NUEVO-MEJICANO.

HANDERSFIELD & TUCKER,
Propietarios y Editores.

SANTA FE, 11 DE MAYO, 1866.

AUSENCIA DE LOS OFICIALES TERRITORIALES.

Tomamos lo siguiente del Daily Glove, el periodico Oficial del Cangreso, publicado en Washington el 14 de Abril de 1866, de los procedimientos del Senado de la Sesion del 13 de Abril de 1866.

"Mr. William.—Propongo que se proceda á tomar en consideracion del Proyecto del Senado No. 32.

Cuya mocion fue adoptada, y el Senado resuelto en comision to toda la Cámara, procedió á considerar el Proyecto del Senado (No. 32) "para prohibir la ausencia de los Oficiales del puesto de su deber." Este proyecto provee que ninguna persona empleada ahora en alguno de los Territorios, ó que en lo adelante sea nombrado por el Presidente, no podra, no podra, despues de haber entrado en el desempeño de sus deberes, oficial, por mas que treinta dias cada vez, y ninguna licencia de ausencia será necesaria ó concedida á ningun tal Oficial. Ningun Oficial, que se ausente por mas tiempo que treinta dias, no será intitulado á ningun salario durante su ausencia, y es el deber del Presidente siempre que dicho proyecto sea intencionadamente violado por cualesquier oficial, de destituir á tal oficial inmediatamente del empleo."

"Mr, Johnson—¿Viene ese Proyecto de alguna comision? Me parece ser una legislacion muy extringente el que ninguna licencia de ausencia sea concedida."

"Mr Brown.—¿Viene de la comision sobre lo judicial?"

"Mr. Johnson.—Entiendo que viene de la comision sobre Territorio"

"Mr. Grimes.—Aqui le teneis.

"Que ninguna persona empleada en alguno de los Territorios, ó que pueda ser empleada en lo de adelante por nombramiento del Presidente despus de haber entrado en el desempeño de sus deberes oficiales, no podrá ausentarse del Territorio en el cual ha sido nombrado un oficial, por mas que treinta dias cada vez; y ninguna, licenciade de ausencia será necesaria ó concedida á ningun tal oficial."

"Mr. Johnson. Esó es independiente de la causa de ausencia. La enfermedad de su familia puede hacerle ausentarse de su puesto. Esto me parece ser legislacion muy restringente."

"M. Williams.—El objeto de este proyecto es evitar que los oficiales de los Territorios se ausenten y abandonen sus deberes oficiales. Yo no sé cual será el caso en los Territorios de este lado de las Montañas Rocósas, pero en la costa Pacifico sé que esto ha redundado en un muy gran abuso. y en los mas de los Territorios alli hay una gran porcion de los oficiales territoriales ausentes de sus deberes. Algunas veces el Gobernador, el Secretario y varios de los jueces se hallan ausentes; y en dos ó tres de aquellos territorios no han sido tenido cortes siquiera una ves al año por causa de la ausencia de los jueces; y es absolutamente necesario que la ley les requiriese de permanecer alli donde ellos puedan atender á sus respectivos deberes."

"La primera seccion provee que un oficial puede ausentarse del Territorio por treinta dias y no será necesario que él obtenga ninguna licencia para ausentarse por aquel periodo. Provee ademas que ninguna licencia de ausencia será concedida á ningun Oficial; y el objeto de aquella provision es evitar á estos Oficiales territoriales obtener licencia sobre alguna excusa que se haga de Departamento. La practica ahora es despachar un telegrama á alguno de los Departamentos aquí. ó al Presidente, pidiendo licencia de ausencia por seis meses, generalmente con el objeto de visitar Washington ó los Estados orientales, y segun estoy informado, aquella licencia nunca se rehusa. Algunos, no obstante, se ausentan y llegan aquí y obtienen esta licencia de ausencia despues de su arrivo; vienen sin licencia, y cuando arriván, hacen aplicacion por esta licencia de ausencia, y generalmente esta es concedida."

"No sé por que razón una persona acepte un destino (por los cuales los aplicantes son numerosos y clamorosos) y no quiera permanecer donde su deber le llama, sino que la practica se ha hecho universal ahora, pues tan pronto como un oficial consigue su nombramiento y y entra en el desempeño de sus deberes del destino y comienza á correr su salario, entonces viendo que es duro para ellos sujetarse alli, se aprovechan para vistar Washingtón y los Estados, y se ausentan seis meses ó un año del Territorio, y así es que el pueblo se queda sin un gobierno organizado en muchos casos. Esto es una calamidad particular, veer que los jueces de las cortes esten ausentes. No deseo mencionar territorios en particular, ó los nombres de las personas, pero está en mi conocimiento, que en muchos de los territorios practicamente no ha Labido gobierno por la ausencia de los oficiales territoriales, y el objeto de este proyecto es requirirlas de permanecer alli."

Mr. Johnson.—Suponiendo que ellos no permaneciesen alli ¿que es lo que hariamos?"

"Mr.—Williams.—Entonces tendran que ser removidos del destino, segun los terminos de este proyecto. Si un oficial de un Territorio se ausenta de intento del desempeño de su debere por mas que treinta dias en cada una vez. es el deber del Presidente, de removerle inmediatamente del destino. El está permitido, bajo este proyecto, de ausentarse treinta dias en cada una vez para hacer una visita donde quiera, y ocupar treinta dias en la visita pero es imposible que la justicia sea administrada por los jueces de estos Territorios, ó que los negocios de los gobiernos territoriales puedan conducirse si los oficiales son permitidos siempre que ellos se les antoje venir aqui á Washington, ó los Estados porque necesitan seis meses ó un año generalmente para hacer su jornada, y durante aquel tiempo el pueblo esta dejado sin oficiales que desempeñen los deberes que es necesario á los intereses del pueblo No soy particular en Cuanto á la frascologia del proyecto, ó acerca de sus terminos, pero si creo que es desable que alguna tal, ley debe ser pasada á fin de abolir y remover este abuso."

"Mr. Grimes.—No sé si entiendo este proyecto, pero si lo entiendo, el resultado será, que si un oficial de uno de los Territorios se hallan ahora en Nueva York, ó en otra parte fuera del Territorio con negocio, bajo una licencia de ausencia concedida por un oficial superior de esta ciudad, y si él se ha dilatado aqui treinta dias, tiene que ser removido del destino. Esto es retrospectivo."

"Mr. Williams.—Creo que nó.

"Mr. Johnson.—O tal oficial tiene que ser despojado del destino si no llega al puesto de su deber en treintá dias."

"M. Grimes.—No tengo duda que algo debia hacerse sobre este asunto. Estoy tan convencido como el Senador de Oregon acerca de la gran injusticia que se ha hecho al pueblo de los Territorios por la ausencia de los Oficiales territoriales. Estoy informado que en algunos casos los jueces se han ausentado nueve meses en los doce del año. Pero me parece que esta es mas bien una ley violente. Supongase que el Secretario del Territorio de Idaho es instruido por la Asambléa General de aquel Territorio de procurar que las leyes de la Asambléa General se imprimen al fin de la sesion. El no puede imprimirlas en Idaho; tiene que venir necesariamente á alguno de los Estados; tiene que revisar el trabajo, atender á hacer un indice correcto, y veer que la impresion de las leyes sea hecoa correctamente.

"Mr. Hendricks.—En tal caso él no está ausente de su deber."

"Mr. Grimes.—El está ausente del Territorio, y provision del proyecto se refiere á la ausencia del Territorio, y no á la ausencia del deber. En este Caso él debe ser despojado del destino."

"Mr. Nesmith.—Como ha dicho mi colega, un muy gran abuso ha dimanado por causa de la ausencia de los Oficiales de los Territorios. Yó creo, no obstante, que esto se limita casi á los oficiales judiciales. Sé que varios de los jueces de Washington y Idaho, (y tambien he oido varias quejas de Montaña) se han ausentado por largo tiempo. Pero creo que las provisiones de este proyecto son un poco mas que astringentes. Algunas veces es indispensablemente necesario que los oficiales territoriales visiten Washington. Yo sé que hace unos cuantos dias que fué mandado un despacho á un oficial en Idaho requiriendole de presentarse en esta ciudad, no con negocios privados, sino con negocios que tenian concecion con el Departamento de Indios respecto á tratados. Bajo este proyecto, no obstante el hecho que él ha sido ordenado de venir á la ciudad de Washington en el desempeño de su deber oficial, él está sujeto á ser destituido del empléo por haber cumplido con la orden de su superior. Yo prefiero que el proyecto limitase las licencias de ausencia de algun modo, y creó que el poder está bastante seguro donde ahora reside, que es en el Presidente y los gefes de los Departamentos. Sé que ellos han sido nuevamente bastante estrictos en conceder permisos, y aun han rehusado estos en varios casos. Mas si el proyecto ha de pasar en su presente forma. si un Oficial es llamado aqui en deber, (lo cual sucede frecuentemente en el Departamento de Indios llamar oficiales territoriales) tal oficial, no solo tiene que perder su salario, sino que ser destituido del empléo. No tendria yo objeciones al proyecto si solo se limitára á las oficiales judiciales; pero si ha de incluir á todos los oficiales territoriales, desearía que fuese modificado, aunque admito que la ausencia de los oficiales territoriales ha dado lugar á muchas quejas."

"Mr. Grimes.—Espero que el Proyecto sea suspendido."

"Mr. Williams.—No soy muy particular, como he dicho, en cuanto á la frascologia usada en este proyecto, pero estoy satisfecho que si el proyecto provee que las licencias de ausencia sean concedidas, como lo son ahora, por el Presidente, ó por los jefes de los diferentes Departamentos, el proyecto será de poco ó ningun valor. No me oponga ser necesario; pero segun mi informacion, las aplicaciones hechas por estos Oficiales son generalmente atendidas. Puede ser que alguna no se haya atendido, pero no ha llegado á mi noticia, y sé que en muchisimos casos estos Oficiales dejan sus posesciones en los Territorios y vienen aqui á Washington, y despues solicitan de sus amigos y de aquellos que ellos suponen que tienen influjo con el propio Departamento para que apliquen por una licencia de ausencia, y sobre tal aplicacion y tal vez por importunidad esta licencia se obtiene. Créo que deberia haber alguna restricucion sobre esto, para que el oficial que mandara un telegrama aqui á Washington conteniendo algun representacion que su ausencia es necesaria, no obtuviese por esto tal licencia, porque el Presidente ó el gefe de un departamento no pueden estar al tanto de la necesidad de su presencia en el Territorio. El objeto del proyecto es evitar este perjuicio igualmente que otros, y concurro en lo que ha dicho mi colega que ha resultado gran mal por la ausencia de los oficiales de los Territorios."

"Respecto á la sugestion hecha por el Senador de Iowa, que el Secretario podia necesariamente ausentarse para atender á la impresion de las leyes, le diré, que esto puede hacerse sin la presencia del Secretario, y se hace generalmente sin su presencia para la supervision de la impresion. Estoy gustoso, si se deséa que el proyecto se suspenda, y que sean propuestas algunas enmendaciones ó sugestiones, si los Senadores no estan satisfechos con el proyecto en su presente forma."

Mr. Conness.—De un punto de vista la proposicion ahora ante el Senado me llama la atencion considerablemente por el hecho de que hasta cierto grado los Territorios de los Estados Unidos son gobernados por nombrados escojidos en el Orriente de politicastros añejos, hombres que, ó bien son inadecuados para llenar una posicion publica de consideracion, ó que han tenido algun empleo publico del cual no han salido muy acreditados. Tales hombres han sido comunmente escojidos y mandados como una plaga sobre el pueblo de los Territorios de los Estados Unidos, un pueblo segun la regla general, el mas virtuoso, el mas valeroso y el mas útil á la Republica. Ellos abandonan frecuentemente las comodidades y compensaciones de la industria, inspirados por el espiritu de la aventura y con la esperanza de establecer sus nuevos hogares en regiones que ofrecen mas adelanto para el buen suceso: ellos convierten los desiertos y campos silvestres á los usos civilizados. Ellos son generalmente hombres de marcada inteligencia, finos tipos del caracter Americano, los que han tomado imperio hacia el Oeste y que ahora están arrollando la civilizacion hacia el Oriente, y tipos mas elevados de la fitosofia politica y moral reducidos á la practica, desde el oceano que limita este continente en el Oeste.

"El Presidente pro tempore. La hora de la mañana ha terminado, y es el deber del Presidente llamar el orden del dia habiendo proyectos reportados de la Comision sobre Pensiones, asignados por orden especial para este dia."

"Mr. Conness.—Si no hay prisa en llamar todos esos proyectos, desearia proseguir por unos cuantos momentos."

"Mr. Lane de Indiana. Desée que todos esos proyectos hacen hoy; hay muchos de ellos."

"Mr. Connes.—Diré al Senador, que no ocupare cinco minutos en concluir."

"El Presidente pro tempore.—El Senador de California puede proseguir por el consentimiento unanime del Senado."

Mr. Conness.—He llamado mas de una vez la atencion del Senado á esta practica. Los abusos que resultan de ella, y que ahora se busca corregir por el proyecto que se halla ante nosotros, proviene en una gran medida, por razon de que los individuos que se escojen para gobernar y ocupar los posiciones altas en los Territorios, no están escojidos, como debian

estarlo, del cuerpo de aquellos hombres valerosos que he descrito, que van á esplorar el pais y á reducirle á los fines civilizados. No pienso de ningun modo que puedo decir aquí que soy capaz para corregir esta perbersidad general, segun créo, de poder y abuso; pero es muy evidente que si los escojimientos fueran hechos con mas cuidado y con mas respeto á las personas, que han de ser gobernadas, es decir, á los habitantes de los Territorios, las personas que ocupan estos lugares, estarían en sus casas, no se verian recorrer las ciudades del Oriente; no estarian viajando á veer á sus amigos, y á presentarse en publico como los Gobernadores y jueces retornados para recibir homenajes y ser festejados, y exhibiendo ricos especimes escojidos de los metales de aquellos nuevos territorios, hablando muy amenudo con mucha agudeza y engañosamente al pueblo del oriente estampando en las mentes del pueblo del oriente la riqueza de aquellos paises de los cuales ellos saben poco, ó practicamente no saben nada."

"Estos, y muchos otros abusos, debian evitarse si se tuviese cuidado en escojer los hombres que han de administrar las leyes fuesen de entre ellos mismos. No es Sr. Presidente, por falta de talento allí, la razon porque los Gobernadores y administradores de las leyes que tienen ahora han sido escojido de otras partes. Tenemos ahora un caso á la vista, y creo que es digno de atencion. Hemos mandado un soldado muy recientemente á ocupar el destino de secretario de un Territorio en el Ceste. Este segun provee la ley, ocupa el destino de Gobernador pro tempore durante la ausencia de aquel funcionario. El ha dado nueva administracion en aquel Territorio; el por sus actos ha puesto en libertad del encarcelamiento á reos culpables de altos crimenes y ofensas, y la poblacion, irritada á tan absurdas pretensiones y asunciones, han seguido á un criminal y le han, colgado. Esta es la administracion de las leyes que está ahora observandose en uno de los Territoeios."

"Espero sin extender estas remarcaciones, que si el tiempo lo permitiera lo haria, que alguna medida de esta clase sea cuidadosamente preparada para que pase y sea una ley y que estos caballeros escojidos y mandados á estos puestos de honor que para ellos frecuentemente son de provecho, porque algunos de ellos van, ademas de los fines legitimos, con la mira de sacar provecho sean requeridos de fijar sus residencias allí, ó de dejar los destinos que muchas veces tan deshonrosamente ocupan."

El ilustre Cervantes, esclarecido por su insigne Quijote, cuyos escritos han enriquecido la literatura Española, divertido á Europa, y corregido su siglo, vivió pobre y murio casi olvidado Varias ciudades se han disputado el honor de haber sido su patria, y quien hallo tantas despues de su muerte, no tuvo una que le proveyese de lo necesario durante su vida.

Nació en Alcalá de Henares el 9 de Octubre de 1547 de padres nobles, que le hicieron dar una buena educacion, pero que no le dejaron bienes. Quisieron que siguiera alguna carrera útil; pero embebido con los encantos de la poesia, se dejo llevar de ellos; mas sus primeros ensayos no fueron felices. Despechado por ello y ansioso de mejorar fortuna salio de España, y fué á Roma. Piensan los hombres algunas veces que huyendo de su destino escaparan de su influencia: la expatriacion de Cervantes solo sirvio para empeorar su condicion. Camarero primeramente del Cardenal Aquaviva, se alisto despues en las banderas de Marco. Antonio Colona, y asistio (1571 á la famosa batalla de Lepanto, en que salio herido en la mano izquierda, que estropeada por toda su vida fué testimonio perpetuo de su valor, y de la ingratitud de su patria. Curose alistose de nuevo y volviendo á España, Arnaute Mami, el corsario mas temible de su tiempo, apreso la gloria en que venia y le llevó cautivo á Argel.

La fortuno que agotaba sus rigores en el desgraciado Cervantes, no pudo desanimar el valor de su alma generosa. Esclavo de un amo inhumano, y seguro de morir en los mas crueles tormentos si se atrevia á hacer la menor tentativa para recobrar su libertad, se esforzó por cuantos medios estuvieron á su alcance á fin de lograrla. Para esto propuso á algnnos cautivos españoles que procurasen completar la suma del rescate de uno de ellos, llamado Viana, quien debia ir á España y volver una noche con una barca para llevarse á los demas. La ejecucion de este proyecto no era facil, pero el amor de la libertad, y la industria de Cervantes vencieron todas las dificultades. Por sugestion de este un cautivo, natural de Navarra, empleado por su amo en cultivar un gran jardin á orillas del mar, se encargo de abrir en el una cueva capas para todos ellos. Dos años tardo en esta obra en cuyo tiempo ganaron con limosnas, y á fuerza de trabajo, lo que faltaba para el rescate de Viana. Pronto el dinero, y acabada la cueva, fué preciso que pasáran todavia seis meses para que todos pudieran reunirse en ella. Entonces se rescato Viana y partio.

Huyose Cervantes de casa de su amo, y se escondio con sus compañeros; y como el era el alma de la empresa, se exponia todas las noches saliendo á buscar viveres, con los que volvia al amanecer. Viana cumplio su palabra al mes de su partida, pero cuando ya tocaba su barca en la costa, unos Moros que pasaban por alli, conocieron que era de cristianos, y gritaron al arma. En consecuencia de esto Viana se vio obligado á alargarse al mar y no volvio á parecer. Los infelices cautivos que habian sido informados de todo por el jardinero, cayeron en el abatimiento. El pesar y la humedad del lugar enfermaron á estos infelices; Cervantes solo no bastaba para atender á todo, y se vio precisado á valerse de uno de sus compañeros para ir a buscar viveres; pero desgraciadamente este era un traidor, qué descubrio al rey el secreto de la cueva, y tuvo la desverguenza de conducir el mismo los soldados que fueron á prender á los cautivos. Presentados estos al rey, les prometio el salvarles la vida, si querian descubrir el promotor de la empresa, á lo que Cervantes replico luego: "Yo solo soy, salva á mis compañeros, y manda quitarme la vida." Esta intrepidez le valio la gracia del rey,—Arnaute Mami le reclamo, y con admiracion de Argel no le impuso pena alguna. El infeliz jardinero, que habia hecho la cueva, fué colgado por un pié hasta que le ahogo la sangre. Este contratiempo no desmayo el valor de Cervantes, quien hizo otras cuatro infructuosas tentativas, en que estuvo á pique de ser empapalado. Concibio por fin el arrojado pensamiento de alzarse con Argel; pero descubierta a conjuracion, el rey le compro de su primer amo, y lo que es mas asombroso no le dio castigo alguno, contentandose con tenerle bien guardado. La libertad de Cervantes no se verinco hasta el 19 de Setiembre de 1580, despues de cinco años de cautiverio.

Restituido á España y hallandose sin medio para subsistir, empezo á cultivar el maravillo talento que tenia para las obras de invencion. La primera que dio á luz fué la Galatea, novela pastoral, impresa en 1584. Por este tiempo se caso, y la necesidad le obligo á escribir algunas comedias, que por lo mismo no son dignas de su nombre, y al fin abandono el teatro, cuando le ocupo Lope de Vega; habiendo á la sazon conseguido un corto empleo en Sevilla. Obtuvo despues una comision para la cobranza de las alcabalas en Granada y la Mancha, y en esta fué puesto en la cárcel, sin saberse aun el motique lo causo. Estando en ella compuso el Don Quijote: asi un libro tan ingenioso y festivo, se hizo en una carcel, en donde segun las expresiones del autor, "toda incomodidad tiene su asiento, y todo triste ruido hace su habitacion." La primera parte de esta obra la publico en 1604 y la segunda en 1615.—En el tiempo que medio entre la publicacion de las dos partes del Quijote dío á luz Cervantes sus Novelas, y su Viaje al Parnaso. Aquellas fueron bien recibidas, porque su diccion es elegante y pura, y la invencion de algunas bastante feliz. En el Viaje al Parnaso quiso Cervantes hacerse justicia, ya que su siglo no se la hacia é introduce un curioso episodio, que descubre la situacion desgraciada en que se hallaba.—Tenia al fin de su vida acabadas ya, ó cerca de concluirse, las Semanas del Jardin, el Bernardo, la segunda parte de la Galatea, y los Trabajos de persiles. De todas estas obras la que unicamente vio la luz publica fué la última. En ella hay un monumento, que es la dedicatoria, donde se muestra en toda su luz la bella alma de Cervantes. Su miseria habria sido completa, si el Conde de Lemos, y el arzobispo de Toledo, Don Bernardino Sandoval, no le hubiesen ayudado con algunos socorros. Su reconocimionto á sus bienhechores fué tan vivo como habia sido urgente su necesidad. Cuatro dias antes de su muerte dedico al Conde de Lemos el Persiles, que acababa de concluir. Murio el 23 del mes de Abril de 1616 con aquella tranquilidad que debia esperarse de un hombre que habia manifestado tanto valor, probidad y virtud durante los sesenta y cuatro años de edad, que le concedio la Providencia.—V—Z, Extratos de la Noticia biografica escrita por Rios.

Venta por Comisionado.

El infrascrito, habiendo sido nombrado por el juez de la Corte de Distrito por el condado de Santa Fé, Territorio de Nuevo Mejico, Comisionado especial para vender ciertos efectos y mercancias, que fueron embargados segun las demandas de Z. Staab &Bro. y S. Seligman &Bro., cuyas propiedades se hallan Situadas en la plaza del Limitar, en dicho Territorio Por lo tanto, doy noticia, que en obedien cia á dicho nombramiento, procederé á vender dichos efectos y Mercancias, el Lunes dia 21 de Mayo A D. 1866, entre las horar de las 10 de la mañana y las 5 de la tarde de dicho dia en la plaza del Limitar. Dichos efectos y mercancias consisten de Abarrotes, Licores, generos, Ferreteria etc., cuales se venderán en Venta publica por dinero al contado, y dicha venta continuará de dia en dia, hasta que el total de dichos efectos y Mercancías sean vendidos, y se saque de los productos la suma requerida para cumplir la adjudicacion de dicha Corte de Distrito en dichas causas segun el nombramiento y orden del dicho juez de la Corte de Distrito.

Hoy 2 de Mayo de 1866.

ADOLF SELIGMAN.
Cemisionado Especial.

Avisamos al Publico.

Por estas presentes abisamos que en el mes de Junio del año pasado de 1865 dimos noticia por la Gazeta de Santa Fé del terreno abrasado en nuestra posecion dentro de ciertos limites que fueron mersenados, y comprados por nosotros, y dentro de los ya espresados limites en la Gazeta de Santa Fé hemos permanecido en pacifica y verdadera posecion por mas de viente años; Dicha, noticia en aquella fecha fué con el fin de proybir el introducirse en tales limites (aquel aviso descritos) ha hacer colocaciones mineras bajo ningun pretesto, sin preseder antes nuestro consentimiento por escrito, y aprobado por nosotros: Por tanto abisamos de nuevo que todo, y cualesquiera persona ó personas unicas ó en compania que no haya respetado nuestro abiso puesto en la Gazeta (en la citada fecha) los consideramos culpables; y protestamos de nuevo presentarlas en las cortes del Territorio, haciendolas responsables a perder todas las mejoras, y pagar todos los perjuicios por razon de aberlo hecho maliciosamente y á sabiendas pues omite el describir nuevamente los limites por razon de estar bien conosidos por el publico tambien abisamos que estan comprendidas en nuestra posecion y ocupamos personalmente los aguas de los ojos del tierto y Balverde como al birtiente en donde tenemos nuestra Maquina de bapor y á el ultimo estamos construyendo una grande fabrica, de casa y Hornos de fundir Metales de Cobre, y primeres abribadero, y siembras bajo sus sercados de los ocupante.

JOSE SERAFIN RAMIREZ.
MARIA ANTONIA SANDOVAL de RAMIREZ.

QUINQUILLERIA.

WILSON, BRACE y Cia.

A la esquina de las calles 2a y Delaware,

LEAVENWORTH, - - - - KANSAS.

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QUINQUILLERIA

DOMESTICO E IMPORTADO.

Damos nuestra particular atencion al trafico de Nuevo Mejico. Comerciantes puedan estarse seguros de hallar en nuestro almacen un surtido completo, de

QUINQUILLERIA,
HERRAMINTA,
UTENCLLIOS DE AGRICULTURA,

Y toda clase de artículos de comercio en que nos ocupamos proprios para su mercado. Guarantigamos que los precios son tan comodos, como se puede hallar en cualesquiera de las ciudades del oriente, con la adicion unicamente del flete.

JONES y STUTSMAN.

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Ropa hecha, Casimmiras, Jalecos etc.

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P. S. Atencion particular dado en suplir Efectos Militares.

JAMES P. APPLEGATE,

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ESTUFAS DE ESTRADAS,
de Cosina y Corrientes,

OJA DE LATA, ALAMBRE, ZINCO

Y Fabricantes de Mercaderias de Oja de Lata y planchas de fierro.

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Establecido en el año de 1856.

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EN ROPA HECHA DE CABALLEROS Y DE SENORITAS, ZAPATOS, BOTAS, Etc., Etc.

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POCELANA, MERCADEIOS DORADOS DE PLATA, CUBIERTOS DE MESA, ESPEJOS y MUEBLES DE CASA.

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WOOD y ABERNATHY,

Manufactores y Comerciantes en

UTENSILLOS

DE

ESTRADA, OFICINA Y DE COSINA,

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Casa de Frabrica esquina de la calle principal y la de Short.

C. R. MOREHEAD Y Ca.,

Comerciantes por mayor en

ABARROTAJE,
Y
COMISIONISTAS,

Nos. 35 y 39 en el Desembarcadero,

CIUDAD DE LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

DEPOSITO DE CARRUAJES.

A. R. CLARK,

(En la esquina de las calles de Main y Cherokee,)

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

☞Tiene constantemente á la mano todo descripcion de carruajes, de las mejores fabricas en el oriente

N. B. Todas órdenes dirijidas al Deposito serán atendida.

SPEIGELBERG HERMANOS,

SANTA FE, NUEVO MEJICO,

IMPORTADORES Y NEGOCIANTES

en venta por Mayor y Menor de

MERCANCIAS.

Tienen en mano constantemente un grand surtido de Efectos generos y de moda, Ropa, Sombreros, Botas y Zapatos, Abarrotes; Licores, Quinquilleria Loza de China, etc., etc. 2-19-1y

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JOHN W. DUNN y Cia.,

AGENTES DE RECLAMOS DE GUERRA,

SANTA FE, NUEVO MEJICO.

Toda clase de reclamos contra el Gobierno serán prosecutados con buen efecto.

Tenemos en Washington nuestro propio agente especial, reconosido por los varios departamentos, que se ocupe en nuestros negocios esclusevamente. Pudamos por lo tanto, asister y procurar el ajuste de toda clase de cuentas con prontitud y sin la delacion, que resulta cuando las mandan á agentes en Washington, que tenian que atender á los negocios de miles de personas.

Procuraremos el pago de reclamos contra el Gobierno, de premios, pago atrasados. Pensiones, pago de voluntarios y melicianos, Depredaciones por Indios, Reclamos de prejuicios por propiedades tomada para el uso de los melicianos Territorial, en fin toda clase de reclamos contra el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

Tenemos muchos años de espienda nuestros negocios, y como recibimos tan luego como se publique en Washington, todas las leyes, decisiones y formas relativas á las mismas, proclamas completar nuetros negocios con prontitud, y recibir-retornos tan pronto como las facilidades de correo lo permiter en este Territorio.

Ofecina en la casa del Hon. Jose Manuel Gallegos

Referencias:

Henry Connelly, Gobernador del Nuevo Mejico.
W. F. M. Arny, Secretario del Territorio del N. M.
Kirby Benedict, Juez de la Corte Suprema.
John Greiner, Depositario de los E. U.
Joab Houghton, Juez Asociado del N. M.
Miguel E. Pino, Juez de Pruebas.
Jose D. Sena, Alguacil Mayor.
Pablo Delgado. Anastacio Sandoval.
Jacob Krummeck, Wendel Debus.
R. Frank Green.

B. FLESHER y Cia.

Efectos Empereos de Moda.

Efectos de Moda,	Mercancias,
Medias,	Indianias,
Guantes,	Liensas,
Crinolinas	Genero de Pantaleon,
Corselete,	Zapatos de Señoritas,
Bordadura,	Damasco,
Panuelos,	Lino,
Coquillos,	Servéyetas,
Naiusooks,	Toallas.
Suisse,	Franelas,
Composturas,	Tapalos,
Sedas,	Mantillas, etc.

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W. C. LOBENSTEIN,

Comerciante en

LIANA,

CUEROS,

BAQUETAS,

COLLERAS,

HORCATE,

LATIGOS, Etc., Etc.

A la esquina sudeste de las calles de Cherokee y Tecera,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

EDDY y ARNOLD,

Comerciantes por mayor

MEDICINAS,

PINTURAS, ACEITES, PENCILES, VIDRERIA

PERFUMES, ARTICULOS DE ODO,

No. 19 calle de Delaware,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Thomas Carney. Thomas Steven

CARNEY y STEVENS.

LONJISTAS POR MAYOR.

Esquina de la calle de Delaware y Muelle,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.